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SAMUEL GOMPERS ISSUES MESSAGE TO BRITISH NATION

President of American Federation
of Labor Declares Labor in
United States to Stand Firm
by Allies Until War Is Won

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—On reaching Liverpool, yesterday, the American labor delegates were welcomed at the town hall by the Deputy Lord Mayor and were afterwards met at Buxton by J. M. Barnes, labor member of the War Cabinet; W. Brace, Parliamentary Undersecretary to the Home Office; W. Sexton, leader of the Liverpool dockers, and other labor leaders. The United States Consul-General in London, Mr. Skinner, was also present.

On landing, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor in response to a request for a statement, issued a message to the British nation declaring that the mission had come to Great Britain and expected to go to France and Italy to bring a message of goodwill, cooperation and determination to the workers of the three countries and to aid in strengthening the feeling and bonds of unity, that they might stand behind their respective democratic governments to win the war for justice, freedom and democracy.

After reaching London, Mr. Gompers stated that the American Mission's object is to meet the representatives of bona fide labor movements of Great Britain, France and Italy, and the delegates would endeavor to receive the viewpoint those men will present and would, of course, present their own views to them.

"One thing," he added, "we are unalterably determined upon, namely, to stand by our republic and with our allies to the end until the war is won. That is the unanimous expression of the organized labor movement of the United States and represents the view of the United States' people. There can be no change in that clear, clean-cut policy and purpose." Mr. Gompers also declared to the press representatives that they would neither meet representatives of enemy countries, nor agree to any proposals for such meetings until they had won the war.

The members of the mission will be the guests of the government at a luncheon at the Carlton Hotel, tomorrow.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The arrival in England of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, is an event of considerable importance, The Morning Post says.

"The name of Gompers," it adds, "is one to conjure with in the United States. There is keen rivalry between different sections of our own labor organizations and between the British and French for the honor of, shall we say, bringing Gompers out. But it is certain that he and his colleagues will attend the Trades Union Conference at Derby next week, at which the question of war aims will be raised. Up to this time all attempts to lay down a definite policy for the allied labor movements have failed because American labor was not included."

"No International Socialist movement exclusive of or antagonistic to American organized labor can hope to prevail and Mr. Gompers may be the destined instrument of not the least service America has rendered the allied cause."

"He arrives at a decidedly good moment for the peace-by-negotiation internationalists have, like the Germans, overreached themselves and are on the run."

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JAPAN AND SUPPLIES FOR SIBERIAN PEOPLE

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

TOKYO, Japan (Wednesday)—The Japanese Government, in describing the composition and purpose of the economic commission to Siberia, is careful to show that, while efforts are to be made, in conjunction with the Allies, to meet the needs of the Siberian people before the winter, food stuffs necessary to the welfare of the Japanese will not be sent abroad.

It is reported in the Kokumin that the president of the Lower House in an interview with Count Terauchi urged the Cabinet's resignation as a means of pacifying the country. The Kokumin appears to deduce from the fact of the conversation having taken place that the resignation of the government will occur in September.

GRAVE SITUATION IN AUSTRIA REPORTED

Vienna Dispatch Published As-
serts That General Mobiliza-
tion Is Proceeding Among
the Subject Nationalities

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—Die Waker Zeitung publishes a noteworthy Vienna dispatch to the effect that something resembling a general mobilization is proceeding among the subject nationalities of Austria-Hungary, and that the moment of passing from words to deeds cannot now be far distant. The dispatch argues that the British Government would not have recognized the Tzecho-Slovak State without having first placed themselves in communication with the Tzechs themselves, and points out almost simultaneously that the Tzecho-Slovak National Council under its leader, Dr. Kramarz, issued a manifesto to the people referring to the moment when deeds and not words would be the order of the day.

Equally noteworthy, it adds, is the manifesto of the union of Tzech districts, urging the severest possible economic boycott of the enemy, namely Germans, and the fact that new Tzecho-Slovak money is already circulating in Bohemia.

The dispatch also maintains that the recent Slavs' conference at Laibach was really a manifestation of the Slavs' communization of interests, and that an organization embracing all the Jugo-Slav lands, similar to the Tzecho National Council must be reckoned with as a result.

The prospects for this organization are very favorable, it declares, for obviously the great Croatia movement is being fully reduced in strength by that of the pro-Entente Jugo-Slavs. Moreover, the Poles also were strongly represented at the conference, and, needless to say, they, too, look to the Entente for salvation. It is impossible to avoid belief that hostilities will not be long delayed, the writer declared, and he enumerates the measures already taken by the authorities, such as prohibition of carrying of arms, and the placing of the railway from Prague to Pilsen under military patrols.

OPPOSITION TO OPIUM SALE

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

PEKING, China (Thursday)—Strong opposition is being organized, both in official and commercial classes of Kiang-su, Kiang-si, Hu-pek and Chekiang at the sale of opium purchased by the government from a combine. In view of the strong feeling existing on the subject it is expected that Peking will yield.

WATER-POWER BILL CHANGE ATTACKED

Measure as Redrafted Is Now
Said to Propose Favoritism to
Private Interests—President
Disapproves Alterations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Manipulation in the interest of waterpower companies, and undue favoritism toward those private interests which have for the last decade been continually attempting to gain control in perpetuity of the public domain and of water power, is seen in the Water Power Bill now pending before the House of Representatives. After the bill had passed the general debate stage, Chairman Sims of the special committee on water power, found it necessary to call the attention of the President to very objectionable features of the pending bill.

The aim and intent of this measure was to promote the development of water power in the United States, while at the same time safeguarding the interests of the national government by seeing to it that the government should enter upon possession without undue delay or without too great expense. In fact, from the President's interest in water power, it is known that the bill was intended to prepare the way for the day when the United States would take up in earnest the question of government operation of water power as well as the electrification of the railroads.

When the bill was presented to the House, and a special committee appointed to take charge of it, there was general belief that it was drawn up in an excellent fashion and fully safeguarded the national interests. It was known to have the approval of the President, who had considered it with the committee at a special conference.

Some time afterward, O. C. Merrill, chief engineer of the Department of Agriculture, approached Chairman Sims and intimated that those who drew the bill desired to have the bill back in order to make some verbal changes to clarify it. The request, of course, was granted, and it appears that when the bill came back it was fundamentally changed and went a long way toward granting the land and water-power grabbers all for which they have been struggling in the last decade without succeeding.

The clause which fundamentally changed the nature of the bill, and which is now the bone of contention, is the so-called recapture clause. In the bill as first presented, the permit of a licensee could not exceed 50 years, and the government could then assume control by paying a "fair valuation." As amended by the three secretaries, the license period was changed to an arbitrary 50-year period, with no power whatever to provide for a less period with the consent of the licensee.

Instead of the government being given power to take over the plant of a licensee at a "fair valuation," the bill was amended to specify that a transfer could only be effected by paying "the net investment." This would mean that the water-power interests would get back every cent expended on a property as a condition precedent to any future surrender. The bill was also changed so as to make it mandatory on the government to take the initiative in the renewal of all leases.

The sum total of such provision would be tantamount to putting the water-power companies in permanent possession. As Chairman Sims and Representative Scott Ferris of Oklahoma have pointed out, the expense under such a system would be so great that no government could ever undertake it. There will be established along strategic lines great water-power companies which would be in possession until the government had paid every cent of money invested in the plants. Such an eventuality, it is fully realized, might do untold harm to the future development of the country.

It is evident that due consideration was not given the amendments. The President was consulted, and in a letter to Chairman Sims he asked Congress to prevent the enactment of such a law.

It is known that the water power interests approve of the amendments, and it is not at all impossible that in one way or another these amendments are the fruits of their manipulation and their representations.

In a letter to the President pointing out the nature of the changes made Chairman Sims says:

"The bill you gave us provided for a license period of not exceeding 50 years. This has been changed to a specific arbitrary 50-year period, with no power to provide for a less period without the consent of the licensee. A second license voiced was provided for the holder of the original license and a tender of this second license was made mandatory upon the part of the commission. The recapture provision of the bill you gave us provided for recapture on a basis of fair value not exceeding actual cost. This proviso was stricken out almost bodily and the so-called net investment provision substituted for it."

In his answer to Chairman Sims, the President said:

"I am free to admit that I did not see the draft of the amendments which were inserted by Mr. Merrill and his associates after the bill was first put

(Continued on page four, column seven)

LARGE GREEK FORCE HELPING THE ALLIES

Special correspondence to The Christian
Science Monitor

ATHENS, Greece—There are now at the front 250,000 Greeks, and recently, general mobilization was ordered which will bring the total forces to about 500,000. Besides there will be about 60,000 men to serve with the United States Army, 30,000 have been drafted in the French Army, according to a treaty with France, and another treaty with Great Britain has just been signed.

MANIFESTO ISSUED BY CHINESE PARTY

Prominent Men Urge That Only
Recognition of 1913 Parlia-
ment Will End Strife—Pro-
test Against Japanese Action

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

PEKING, China (Wednesday)—Wu Ting Fang, former Minister of Foreign Affairs in the 1917 government of Tuan Chi-jui, has issued a manifesto which, at the stage affairs have reached in Peking, is regarded as important and likely to have an influence on the situation, particularly as it has obtained the signatures of such prominent men as the former Viceroy of Szechuen, Tsen Chuan, Admiral Lin Tiao, Commander of the first squadron of the navy, Lu Yung Ting, Inspector-General of two Kwang provinces, Tang Cho Yao, Military Governor of Yunnan, Sun Yatsen and Tang Shao Yi, a prominent leader of the revolutionary party.

The signatories of the manifesto describe themselves as joint administrative directors in the New South-Western Federation, cooperating with Parliament. The gist of the manifesto is that the 1913 Parliament, now reassembled in Canton with a full quorum of both houses, was illegally dissolved in 1917, and that nothing but recognition of its authority can bring about the cessation of hostilities in China.

Wu Ting Fang moreover calls on the foreign powers to show sympathy with the movement.

Meanwhile a feud between the Prime Minister, Tuan Chi-jui, and the acting President, Fang Kuo-cheng, continues, and the party in power in Peking is doing its utmost to secure funds to enable it to subdue it. Great importance is attached to the defection of General Wu Pei-fu, commanding the third northern divisions of Hunan, who has appealed to the Tzu-chun of Nanking to cooperate in the institution of negotiations with regard to intervention in Siberia. There is now disagreement on this matter in Peking, the Chinese Government protesting that the moving of Japanese troops from South Manchuria constitutes intervention not in accordance with Allied plans in Russia.

This attitude does not, however, appear to harmonize with a communication made by the Chinese Government to the Japanese Legation on July 27, when the seriousness of the situation on the frontier was indicated.

The Japanese reply of Aug. 11 referred to a military agreement between the two countries regarding the serious situation on the border, and claimed Chinese cooperation in the military operations. China asked for delay, which Japan would not grant, and the Japanese Foreign Office, following the despatch of troops, issued a statement declaring that action had been taken in a spirit of friendly co-operation between two countries.

FURTHER DETAILS AS TO RICE RIOTS

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A Reuter dispatch from Osaka states that rice riot casualties for the whole country have not yet been obtained, but the official figures for the Osaka prefecture alone are 290, including 162 policemen and firemen and 30 soldiers. The casualties among the people are believed to be large because nearly a quarter of a million took part in the riots. On the island of Kiussu, nearly all the cities were more or less affected. At Moji the mob attacked 200 shops within three days, but the troops quelled the disturbances.

The most serious riot took place at the Mineche colliery, which has a daily output of 600 tons. On the night of Aug. 17, 3000 miners gathered before the colliery's supply department and demanded that the price of rice be lowered. The miners gradually increased in numbers, and attacked the colliery offices and then the town police stations. Fighting continued throughout the night.

Riots have now subsided and all is quiet on the island.

Japan Wants Rice From China

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

PEKING, China (Thursday)—The Japanese Legation has approached the Chinese Government with a request for a rice exporting license. While the government is not likely to oppose the request the export of rice is certain to be resented in the rice-growing south.

GERMAN LANGUAGE IN AFRICA

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Regulations are being drafted by the South African Government to prevent the use of German language in public places.

GERMAN DENIAL OF SANTANDER REPORT

Semi-Official Statement Calls
Inaccurate Reported Acceptance
by Berlin of Spain's
Demands Regarding Shipping

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A semi-official Berlin statement denies the accuracy of the Santander report that the German Government has accepted the Spanish note's conditions. It recalls the announcement that the German Government protested against the Spanish Government's proposed action and states that negotiations are proceeding between the two governments, with a view to finding a solution that takes into account the interests of both sides.

MADRID, Spain (Wednesday)—Complaints having been made that the Spanish note ought not to have been made public until Germany consented, it is pointed out here that the initiative in necessitating this course was made by the pro-German press, which had set up a campaign against Señor Maura with reference to the supposed contents of the note. It thereupon became necessary to correct the dangerous misconceptions by revealing to the public the exact terms. There has been a long conference at the Foreign Office between Señor Dato, the Foreign Minister, Señor Cambo, the Minister of Public Works, and a representative of French commerce.

Señor Dato states that the government intends to requisition all the Spanish tonnage forthwith in accordance with the decision made some time ago, and to apportion it to foreign trade routes according to the agreements made for the supply of necessities to Spain by countries at the other end of such routes.

Telegrams from Barcelona state that extensive arrangements have been made by German agents there for organizing great agitations throughout the country in case the Spanish Government accentuates its attitude of opposition to Germany. Five hundred thousand copies of the manifesto to the Spanish Army, workmen, and people generally, have been printed, and are ready for distribution, and other measures are in preparation.

Spanish Steamer Reported Sunk

PARIS, France (Thursday)—(Havas)—The Spanish steamer Crusa has been sunk by a German submarine, it is reported here.

Sheik of Senussi's Plans

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The Berliner Tageblatt states that the Sheik of the Senussi, after visiting Constantinople, will return to his own country to continue the struggle against the Italians.

RAILROAD TICKET OFFICES TO MERGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The public in New York now buys its railroad tickets at 48 scattered offices, using 300 clerks, and costing in rentals \$389,000 a year. After Labor Day these offices will be consolidated into four bureaux in Manhattan and one in Brooklyn, each handling tickets on all roads, with the services of only 210 men and at a rental expense of \$100,000. The five new offices have been leased by the federal Railroad Administration for 10 years. It is not thought that the public, even if the roads, after the war, are released from government administration will want to go back to the old system of buying tickets here, there and everywhere.

ENEMY PROPAGANDA TO BE UNCOVERED

United States Department of Jus-
tice Launches Campaign in
Chicago to Nullify Work of
the Friends of Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The serving of more than 300 search warrants in Chicago, for the purpose of uncovering and destroying seditious literature, has been carried out under general instructions from the Department of Justice. The time has arrived when the government will cease to deal gently with treason and sedition in any form, as the country is about to pass through trials and make sacrifices that demand absolute solidarity of purpose. It is understood the campaign is to be kept up until all propagandists in Chicago of every sort are rendered harmless.

An example is cited of a fraternal publication whose editor recently published the full text of the Declaration of Independence. As loyalists and officials viewed the publication, there was no occasion for publishing the historic document at this time, other than to call attention to an ancient strife between the United States and the mother country with which the nation is now allied in a great war. Later the same editor issued a strong plea for fair play on behalf of the German-Americans, who, he says, are being unfairly treated because of their German names.

INCENDIARY CHEMICAL RECEIPT

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

SYDNEY, N. S. W. (Thursday)—An inquiry into the case of the interned members of the Irish brotherhood, it was stated that the police discovered in the house of the interned person named Dalton a receipt of the I. W. W. for incendiary chemicals used in 1916 fires in Sydney.

FRENCH IN NOYON AND THE BRITISH CAPTURE BAPAUME

General Humbert's Forces Enter
Former Town as Germans Re-
treat—French Sweep Through
Nesle to Gates of Ham

War summary specially written for The
Christian Science Monitor

The theory of the Big Battalions is one which has been industriously misrepresented. Whatever Bussy-Rabutin, who originated the phrase, with some reason, in the days of "le Grand Monarque," or Voltaire, who sardonically repeated it, when "le Bien-Aimé" sat on the throne, may have meant, it was no glittering generality which Napoleon had in his mind, when he fathered the saying, "Dieu est d'ordinaire pour les gros escadrons contre les petits," wrote Bussy-Rabutin, thinking possibly of the struggles of the young Stadtholder against le Grand Condé. "God is commonly for the big squadrons against the little ones," Voltaire, just a century later, took the qualification, more suo, out of his predecessor's epigram. "On dit," he wrote, with his usual cynicism, "que Dieu est toujours pour les gros bataillons."—"It is said that God is always on the side of the Big Battalions."

Napoleon and the Big Battalions

Anyhow when Napoleon picked up the phrase, he used it very differently, and Napoleon's use of the term has been explained by Marshal Foch himself. It was one day, in the year 1799 that the young general, returning victorious from Egypt, met another famous soldier, Moreau, at the house of a certain Monsieur Gobier; and here it was followed as Marshal Foch has transcribed it.

Bonaparte spoke first. He told Moreau how long he had desired to meet him. "But you arrive successful from Egypt," replied Moreau, "whilst I come, in defeat, from Italy." Adding, "It was impossible for our brave army not to be overwhelmed by numbers. It is always the greater force which defeats the smaller."

"You are right," Napoleon replied, "it is always the greater army which defeats the smaller."

"But, General, with small armies you have often defeated great ones." "Even then it was always the smaller number which was defeated by the greater. When, with smaller forces, I was in contact with a great army, I rapidly grouped my own, and fell like lightning on one of the enemy's wings, which I destroyed. Then I took advantage of the disorder, always produced by such a maneuver, to attack the enemy at a new point, but invariably with my full strength. Thus I defeated him in detail, but the victory was none the less a victory of the greater force over the lesser."

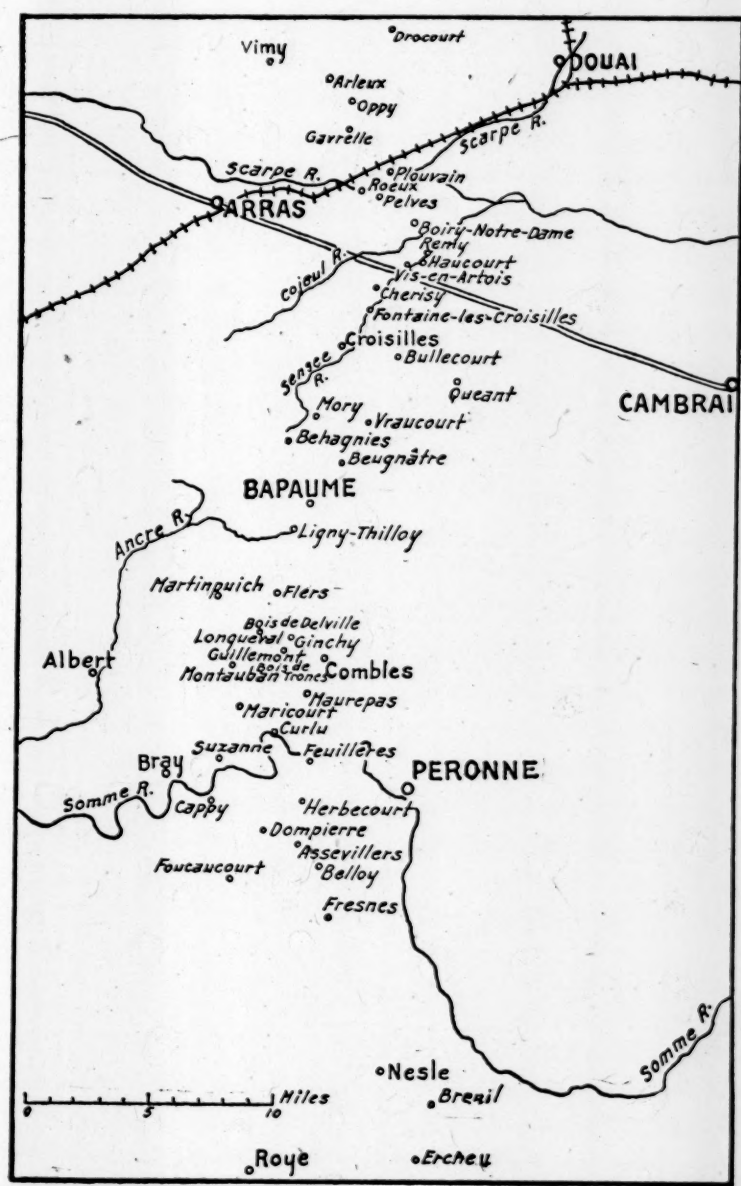
Foch's "Economy of Numbers"

What Napoleon did with the army of Italy, that Marshal Foch is showing can be done today in Picardy and Champagne. That is to say, he is grouping his armies so that an inferior force is persistently a superior force at a given point. This was an obvious impossibility so long as there was a divided command. It was out of the power of Joffre or Lord French, or Sir Douglas Haig or General Petain. It only became a possibility when Foch became commander-in-chief, and Foch has not been long in availing himself of it. It is probably not too much to say that whether in the sector of Arras, the sector of Bapaume, the sector of Péronne, or the sector of Noyon the Germans have made the astonishing discovery that they are not merely outnumbered but outnumbered, and outnumbered by an army numerically inferior to them. And this as how Noyon fell.

"But the Germans Are Still at Noyon"

"But the Germans are still at Noyon." Day after day Monsieur Clemenceau was wont to hammer that irritating phrase, through the columns of L'Homme Enchaîné, at the government of the day in Paris. Then came the day when the Minister-maker himself became the Minister, but meantime the Germans had ceased to be at Noyon. Then came another day when the Germans came back to Noyon, and the editor of L'Homme Libre, as L'Homme Enchaîné had become, must have remembered the remorseless reminders to his predecessors that the Germans were still at Noyon. Yesterday morning, however, General Humbert's army returned to Noyon as the Germans rapidly retreated. The position had become altogether impossible for them. General Mangin, marching up from the south east, was threatening their retreat on La Fère, General Humbert, from the west, south west, and north west, was threatening to bar the road to St. Quentin. There was nothing for it but for the Germans to get out, and to get out quickly, and so when General Humbert's men pushed up to the assault, they found nobody to stop them, and the Germans were no longer at Noyon.

Before, however, the French came to Noyon the French had come to Nesle. Nesle appears to be one of the 40 towns and villages which were taken in an afternoon by the French, and all of which were not specifically named. It was not, indeed, until it was learned that the French were knocking at the gates of Ham that it



From the Scarpe to the Somme

Continuing to drive his opponents back on the section of the front north of the Somme, Sir Douglas Haig has captured Bapaume and is advancing on a general line south of the town

was realized that Nesle also had gone, and then quickly on top of that came the news that the English were in Bapaume.

Bapaume is the citadel which prevented the advance upon Cambrai. When von Hindenburg made his famous strategic retreat, he made it without halting from Bapaume to the von Hindenburg line at Cambrai. He explained on that occasion that there was no country in between worth defending. Certainly there is none in between now more worth defending than then. Therefore it will be interesting to see what happens. Simultaneously with the taking of Bapaume comes the steady closing in on both sides of the Somme on Péronne. Péronne and Ham have, indeed, now become what Bapaume and Noyon were a little while ago, the strongest outstanding defenses of the von Hindenburg line. It is, indeed, owing to Marshal Poch's strategy in threatening Péronne that the evacuation of Nesle, and in turn of Noyon, became positively necessary. The fact is that the army of General von Hutier was in danger of being caught in a trap, if he had delayed for a moment, therefore he made that rapid exit from Nesle, which in turn necessitated the exit from Noyon, with the French close on his heels.

The Quaint Switch

All this would be bad enough in itself, but perhaps the worst of all is the breaking of the von Hindenburg line, to the north, by the British in their advance on Douai. This has flung the Germans back on what is known as the Drocourt-Quéant switch, or the Siegfried line, a line intended to cover the von Hindenburg line at this point if the latter should be forced. As a matter of fact the latter has been forced. The British are close up to the Quaint-Drocourt line, and if that gives, there will be nothing between them and Douai, except the tremendous fortifications which have been erected round that immensely important railway city, as one of the points of the Valenciennes triangle.

In the course of these operations from the 21st to the 29th of August the British, Sir Douglas Haig cables, have taken 26,000 prisoners and a hundred guns exclusive of machine guns, which are too numerous to have yet been counted.

COMMUNIQUÉS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—A German official communiqué was issued tonight. It says:

"Southeast of Arras, the British attack this morning, south of the Scarpe River, broke down.

"Between the Scarpe and the Seneffe the enemy renewed his attacks five times, but was thrown back.

"Boiry-Notre-Dame was recaptured three times, but eventually was taken by the enemy and in the evening it remained in his hands.

"Astride the Arras-Cambrai road, the enemy vainly stormed our lines seven times.

"South of Croisilles and southeast of Mory his attacks were repulsed. "Southwest of Bapaume there was no infantry activity.

"North of the Somme, between Fiers and Curly, renewed enemy attacks were launched near Haidécourt. The enemy was thrown back by our counter-attacks.

"Between the Somme and the Aisne the enemy advanced yesterday beyond Dompiere, Belloy, Nesle, Beaulieu and Suzoy.

"We no longer occupy the territory southwest of Noyon.

"North of the Aisne, Franco-American attacks were repulsed.

"A fivefold assault by the enemy at Parly was beaten back."

An earlier statement says:

"There were fresh engagements southeast of Arras.

"East of Bapaume and Péronne and northeast of Noyon there was fierce fighting in front of our lines.

"On the Ailette there was fighting. Between the Ailette and the Aisne a strong Franco-American attack failed completely.

"The enemy suffered very heavy losses."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LE HAVRE, France (Thursday)—

"There has been feeble artillery fighting along the front near Lanckenmark, but all enemy attempts against our line have been repulsed," the Belgian communiqué reports tonight.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Sir Douglas Haig issued the following communiqué tonight:

"Successful British attacks since Aug. 8 have rendered the enemy's old Somme battlefield untenable.

"On the whole front from Bapaume southward the enemy was forced to abandon ground gained since March and April.

"We have reached the west bank of the Somme opposite Brie and Péronne and have taken Hem.

"North of Hem we are advancing on a general line through Comblès, Morval, Beaulieu and Fremicourt.

"Bapaume was captured this morning.

"North of Bapaume, the enemy is endeavoring to maintain his positions.

"Around Vracourt, Ecourt St. Mein, Hendecourt, Cagnicourt, we have made progress and have taken many prisoners.

"North of the Scarpe, we re-established ourselves on the positions on Greenland Hill vacated on Aug. 27.

"On both sides of the Lave River, north of Bethune, and east of the Nieppe forest, we gained further ground."

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The British War Office issued a statement, today, which reads as follows:

"South of the Somme we maintained our pressure during the night and are advancing eastward.

"North of the Somme, as far as the



French Dragoons passing through Noyon

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Underwood & Underwood

neighborhood of Fontaine-les-Croisilles, the night passed quietly on the battlefield.

"In the British sector astride the Scarpe River the enemy delivered strong counter-attacks during the night, east and southeast of Vis-en-Artois, east of Boiry-Notre-Dame and in the vicinity of Gavrelle. These attacks were repulsed with loss to the enemy after heavy fighting.

"During the night our advanced posts west of the village of Oppy were withdrawn slightly as a result of repeated hostile attacks.

"The number of prisoners captured since Aug. 21 exceeds 26,000. In the

during the night along the Somme front.

"German forces made many surprise attacks in the Lorraine sector without obtaining any results. The French, for their part, made two incursions into the enemy lines in the Champagne and took 15 prisoners.

"The night was calm on the rest of the front."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Pershing's communiqué for Wednesday says:

"Headquarters American Expeditionary Forces, Aug. 28, 1918.

"Section A—North of the Aisne our

SWEDISH MINISTER TO FRANCE APPOINTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—

Count Albert Ehrenswaerd has taken up the post of Swedish representative to the French Republic. Count Ehrenswaerd, formerly Swedish Minister in Brussels and Washington, was given the portfolio of foreign affairs in the Liberal-Radical ministry of Karl Staaf in 1911. On the fall of the cabinet, the Count in 1915 became Swedish Minister at Bern.

He is known to be Francophile in sentiment, and the appointment is regarded with satisfaction.

NO LABOR SHORTAGE SAYS LOUIS F. POST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Speaking before the Chicago Association of Commerce here, Louis F. Post, United States Assistant Secretary of Labor, declared that the present so-called labor shortage is not labor shortage, but mal-distribution of labor.

He pointed to the fact that there had been hysteria over securing of labor to take care of the harvest, but that it had been done. He said it was a matter of bringing the employer and employee together.

Mr. Post reiterated that there should be no conscription of one man to work for the profit of another, and that under conscription, the man conscripted ought to work for the government alone. Some of the labor trouble that had arisen, he said, was caused by profiteering. The day of profiteering is almost past, he declared, as most men feel that the rich man who comes out of this war richer than when the war began, or as rich, ought to be ashamed of himself. He urged greater industrial organization to aid the men in the trenches.

ALIEN JAPANESE IN UNITED STATES ARMY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—S. C. Huber, United States Attorney, has issued a denial of the published report to the effect that alien Japanese now in the

military service of the United States would henceforth be eligible for citizenship on the sole ground that they are bearing arms for the United States.

Neither are Filipinos in the military service eligible for citizenship unless they can show an honorable discharge from the army after three years of service. Attorney Huber says that he has explicit instructions from Washington that Orientals are not eligible to citizenship.

There are, however, hundreds of Hawaiian-born Japanese in the federal national guard regiments who are American citizens. As about 400 men in the guard and other army units seek citizenship, Attorney Huber has asked Washington for 500 citizenship blanks.

EMPLOYMENT FOR AFTER WAR SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis asks that steps be taken by the United States Government to supply employment for laborers after the war and to prepare other means by which returned soldiers may be able to support themselves. Resolutions passed point out that after the war thousands new employed in munitions plants must seek other work. As all labor cannot find work on farms the local labor unit asks that work be supplied by a national road building plan.

Cities will be asked to tear down old buildings and to erect in their places new factories and modern structures. Work on the streets and in civic beautification was also proposed. The resolution asks that Congress fix a standard of eight hours as the working day for general labor and fix a decent living wage for all. St. Louis labor has rejected a proposal to permit military units to participate in the annual labor day parade. No military units of any kind will be permitted to march.

JOURNALISTS TO VISIT AMERICA

BERNE, Switzerland (Thursday)—

Hans Sulzer, the Swiss Minister at Washington, who is about to return to the United States, will take with him representatives of five of the principal Swiss newspapers. These journalists will report on the military and economic situation in America since the entrance of that country into the war.



Where the allied air raids take place

Cities and towns along the valley of the Rhine, including Cologne, Frankfurt, Mainz, Stuttgart and Mannheim, have formed a permanent committee to "deal with the increasing menace" from the air

SIGNS OF FAILING GERMAN MORALE

Proof of Increasing Insubordination and Indiscipline Given in Past Month's Fighting—Where Germans May Stand

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns that the opinion is held in reliable quarters that the Germans intended before the attack of Aug. 21 to retire to the old Hindenburg line, though there appears reason to believe they will endeavor to stand before reaching that line, at any rate, until the winter conditions prevent further active operations, since the moral effect in Germany of a retreat to the positions of last March would be far-reaching.

It is considered possible that the Germans may elect to make a stand on the line of the Ailette, Oise, Somme and Tortille rivers. The advance on both sides of the Scarpe threatens these positions and a further advance in this sector would jeopardize the whole German plan of a gradual retirement, hence the enemy's stout resistance at this point.

The differing quality of the German resistance at various points of the front is noted, as in some places the troops are more willing to surrender than others and while too sanguine a view of the failing German morale should not be taken, the fact remains that the past month's fighting shows distinct signs of its deterioration and there is much proof of increasing insubordination and indiscipline.

"Assurances" for German People

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—

Assurances are still being given the German people that the Entente offensive is a failure. A semi-official dispatch from Berlin says:

"The British at noon on Aug. 28 renewed their attempt to break through. Seven times they drove forward stubborn waves which were continuously reinforced and led by tank squadrons into the fire of our machine guns and cannon, which had been brought up to the foremost line. The fire from these guns or smartly executed counter-attacks repulsed the enemy and inflicted heavy losses upon him."

After recounting the alleged unsuccessful attacks south of the Scarpe, in the region of St. Leger and southwest of Bapaume, the report says:

"Following a drumfire which began at 5:45 o'clock in the morning, a heavy attack was made by deeply echeloned troops from Delville wood to the Somme. The attack collapsed before our counter-attack."

Partial enemy attacks in the afternoon between the Somme and the Oise were repulsed, the report adds, by covering detachments before "our new positions." The report concludes by saying: "Repeated heavy attacks this morning north of the Aisne brought only fresh sacrifices of blood to the French."

Von Hindenburg and Future

LONDON, England (Thursday)—

Field Marshal von Hindenburg, replying to a telegram recently sent to him by members of the Fatherland Party at Reichenberg, Bohemia, regarding his welfare, is quoted in an Amsterdam dispatch to the Central News as saying:

"I am as right as a Trivet and looking calmly to the future."

Women and Aviation

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—A number of Italian women and girls have petitioned the military authorities to set up schools where they can take training in aviation. Their leaders propose that there be separate schools in airdromes for women.

Report on Sinking of Chaser 209

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Navy Department has issued the following summary of the report of the captain of the American steamer Felix Taussig, which mistook Chaser No. 209 for an enemy submarine and sent her to the bottom off Fire Island on Aug. 27.

"The captain of the steamship Felix Taussig stated that at 2:30 a. m. the lookout reported an object resembling a submarine about 200 feet away, off the port beam. Orders for general alarm were given by the captain. The craft sighted had no lights showing and was headed in the same direction as the Taussig. As she passed the steamship and crossed her bow four shots were fired from the forward gun of the Taussig. It was only after the third shot that the vessel showed lights, the report stated. Apparently two shots struck the submarine chaser and it is believed that one shot exploded a depth charge. The Taussig stopped to render assistance to the submarine chaser, which was burning and which sank in about three minutes."

British Aviation Communiqué

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—"Yesterday we dropped six tons of bombs," said Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's aviation communiqué tonight.

"We attacked with machine guns enemy troops and transports. Two hostile machines were destroyed. Two of our machines are missing. During the night we dropped 11½ tons of bombs."

MR. GINNELL REARRESTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday)—On release from Mount Joy prison, today, after six months' imprisonment, Lawrence Ginnell, M. P., was rearrested for deportation to England.

STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.
Number that stand in favor, 14.
Number that stand against, 0.
Number that have yet to vote, 34.
Number needed of those yet to vote, 22.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:
MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.
VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.
KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.
NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25.
MARYLAND—Feb. 13.
MONTANA—Feb. 19.
TEXAS—March 4.
DELAWARE—March 18.
SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.
MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.
ARIZONA—May 24.
GEORGIA—June 26.
LOUISIANA—Aug. 8.

IN HANDS OF GERMANS

The Grand Rapids (Minn.) Review points to the fact that the beer industry in the United States is largely in the hands of the Germans: "The liquor business has been organized as an essential part of Germanized industry in the United States, and there have been many brewers who, after making their millions in the United States, have gone back to Germany to spend it."

RELIEF VESSEL ARRIVES IN FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Arrival in France of the \$150,000 cargo of foodstuff and clothing sent from Southern California for the relief of the civilian population of that country has just been announced in a telegram received by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce from Washington. The 8800-ton freighter Accomac, which was the first steel vessel built for the Emergency Fleet Corporation at Los Angeles Harbor, carried the cargo.

A special committee was in charge of gathering contributions to this cargo, which were received from all parts of Southern California. In large part it consisted of food supplies, mostly flour and beans, though a large quantity of clothing was also sent. About \$25,000 in cash was contributed for the relief shipment. This was used to purchase foodstuff.

MEMPHIS WILL DROP TRADE WITH GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Mayor Frank L. Monteverde, and David Wells, city purchasing agent, have given their official pledge that Memphis will make no purchases that bear the "made-in-Germany" stamp. This action was taken in indorsement of the nationwide effort of the National Council of Defense to accomplish a complete boycott of German products. The petition is also being signed by hundreds of private citizens. The Memphis Cotton Exchange has likewise voted unanimously to expel any member who re-establishes business with German concerns within a period of seven years after the war.

FOUR POLICEWOMEN APPOINTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Four more policewomen have been appointed to the New York police force, according to the announcement of Police Commissioner Enright. The full quota of 10, as provided for by the Board of Estimates, has now been reached. Police matrons will help instruct the new members of the force in their duties, who will then be assigned to various zones. All 10 policewomen will be attached to the staff of Ellen A. O'Grady, fifth deputy commissioner.

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Tremont St. near West, Boston

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ORIENTAL RUGS for large and small rooms in the following approximate sizes: 8x10 size—

\$125, \$145 to \$225; 9x12 size—\$145, \$175, \$195 to \$345; 10x13 size—\$245, \$295; 12x15 size—\$295, \$345.

SMALL ORIENTAL RUGS

In the better grades. Quite a few are antique and semi-antique. All are good colorings. Large assortment at prices as low as possible.

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INDIA DRUGGETS Importing

enables us to sell them at moderate prices.

Small Druggets—\$2.25 to \$12.50. Room Size Druggets—\$24.50, \$35.00, \$47.50 to \$65.

GERMAN INFLUENCE ACTIVE IN MOROCCO

Abd el Malek, a German Agent,
Is Left Free to Organize Tribes
Against French-Spanish Govern-
ment Offers No Interference

Previous articles on this subject have
appeared in The Christian Science Moni-
tor of August 14, 21 and 22.

IV.
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Spanish Correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—There is good news from Morocco. Exactly how good it is, is a matter upon which there may very well be strong differences of opinion. Those who listen to it impassively take it in conjunction with all the other news that has come through recently and which has not been inspired by the government as the latest is, and not only inspired but made the most of. It may be read in connection with some other and perhaps more impartial news that arrived less than a week before, by means of travelers who reached Madrid from the Spanish zone and put the recent attack by the tribesmen of Anyera upon the Spanish position of Tetuan in a worse light than it originally appeared. They said it was not just a casual incursion into the Spanish advanced positions, or a mere act of pillage, but was a formal and combined action of the rebel forces, led by some of the foremost chiefs, and that it is believed it is merely the prelude to other and more serious attacks in the Spanish zone. Two squadrons of Spanish cavalry and a strong force of infantry are stated to have arrived at Melilla and to be expecting something to happen.

The "good news" is to the effect that there have arrived at Tetuan some 40 eminent Moors from various kables in the Spanish zone, come to make their submission in the complete manner. They proceeded first to the palace of the Kalifa and there made their formal submission and profession of respect. Then they went to the residence of the High Commissioner and informed General Jordana of the joy that reigned among their followers on witnessing the manner in which Spain was exercising her rights and duties of protectorship. These chiefs uttered speeches in eulogy of the King of Spain and the High Commissioner. General Jordana, according to this report, answered them briefly, remarking that Spain was always disposed to extend the hand of welcome and friendship to those who would assist her in the maintenance of tranquility in the zone, thus contributing to the well-being of all.

The same afternoon there was a grand ceremony in connection with the end of the Pascua del Ramadan, consisting mainly of the presentation of gifts to the Kalifa by his subjects in the Spanish zone. The Plaza de Espana was lined with Spanish troops, and with the tops of the houses crowded by Moors and Christians; the Kalifa came into the Plaza on horseback bearing the standard of the Prophet and attended by a brilliant equipage. Awaiting him were the High Commissioner, a large body of Spanish officers and administrative officials, chiefs of Moorish tribes and others. After a number of personages had been presented to the Kalifa, the ceremony of the delivery of the gifts took place, these gifts consisting mainly of horses, arms, silks, metals in large quantities and a large number of miscellaneous articles. When the business was completed, the Kalifa returned to his palace to the strains of the Spanish Royal March, and all was over.

This, it is said, by critics, is very well in its way, and the brilliant ceremony receives more attention in the newspapers with a governmental complexion than did the serious engagements of a few weeks ago; but what of El Raisuli and his coadjutors, Kassim ben Salah and Abd el Malek, the latter being the party who has lately been unusually active in endeavoring to stir up enthusiasm on behalf of Germany against the French, having distributed money in large quantities—1000 pesetas to every follower, so it is reported—all of which has come from Germany, in the name of Hadji Guilleum, otherwise the Kaiser, who "conqueror of France," is described as the one and only chief of the Muhammadans. It is reported further that Abd el Malek is now offering to pay compensation to the tribesmen in the country recently taken by the French in their successful operations in the Taza region for all the destruction and damage that the French did on that occasion, on condition that the said tribesmen, in spite of everything, will remain loyal to the German cause and Hadji Guilleum. His offers have been received somewhat coldly, but Abd el Malek is crafty and persistent, and he has strong German interests and supplies behind him.

At the present time more is being heard of this Abd el Malek than of Raisuli himself, and more is likely to be heard of him still, since while Raisuli is to some extent sitting on the fence and does not wish to commit himself too deeply until he is more satisfied that the German cause will prevail, and likewise wishes so long as possible to continue in the pay if not the interest of the Spanish Government and any other government that will compensate him for his professions of sympathy, however insincere. Abd el Malek is in no such situation, but is a German agent pure and simple and is the foremost propagator of German interests in the eastern parts of the Spanish zone and on the borders of the French. It is a simple euphemism to call this the Spanish zone, for the Spaniards have been able to do nothing with it yet and do not look like being able to do

anything for a long time on present lines, the only Europeans allowed in these parts being Germans. According to political geography these parts are marked off as the Spanish zone, but in actual fact of occupation and control they are in reality a German zone, with Abd el Malek as the chief influence, possessing connection across the country from the sea, where he gets his supplies by submarine from Germany, right south to the Taza region and the mountains on the borders of the French zone. Abd el Malek is entirely in the service of the Germans and most earnest in it. He stands or falls with the Germans, and it is he who is for the present leading the attempted movement of the Moors against the French. He is the third, and, for the present, the most aggressive of the rebel Moorish leaders. Between him and Raisuli, who operates on the northwestern side, is Kassim ben Salah, chief of the Beni Messara tribe.

Abd el Malek is in many ways a most interesting figure, and is destined to play a great part in this troublesome Morocco question unless by some determined effort, which does not at present appear to be in sight, an end is put to his activities. He is of distinguished and warlike descent, for his grandfather was Abd el Kader, the famous Algerian chief. Up to 1914 he was chief of the native police at Tangier, but German influence took possession of him and he was bought right out. He left Tangier suddenly, took to the mountains, quickly raised a strong following, and organized an army which was well furnished with arms, munitions, and money. He raised the standard of revolt and preached a Holy War and the lordship of the Hadji Guilleum, who was going to deliver Morocco from the infidels that sought to overcome it. He has gathered his men chiefly from among the Rif tribes of the Spanish zone, and they have been thoroughly well drilled on the European system and are commanded by German officers, some of whom deserted from the Foreign Legion in the French zone at the beginning of the war. Their camps are well entrenched, and they have bomb-proof dugouts as protection from the raids of the French aviators. When they make incursions into the French zone and are pursued they retreat into the Spanish zone, where, according to international agreement, the French cannot follow them. There they recuperate, refurbish themselves, and make ready for fresh attacks. Three or four years ago these proceedings would have been very promptly suppressed, but the French forces have inevitably been much depleted for service in Europe.

Abd el Malek to a large extent dominates the Spanish zone in these parts as far as the Algerian frontier, Spain doing next to nothing in the way of interference. The right hand man of Abd el Malek, and chief organizer of his forces, is a German named Hermann Bartels, known among the Moorish troops as Kaid Hermann. Before the war he lived in the French zone. He not only exercises the chief part in the military organization, but attends to the German propaganda and does it very thoroughly. Tons of printed matter of all kinds are landed on the coast and taken into the interior for distribution among the Moors in the hills, inciting them to acts of hostility against the French, informing them of innumerable conquests which the German forces are supposed to be making on the European battlefields, and promising them that when the German victory is final and complete Morocco shall be given over to the wild Moors and they will be left to resume their old and favorite occupation of robbery and pillage. It is carefully pointed out to them that this happy program cannot satisfactorily be carried out unless they get rid of all the French by the quickest and most effective means at their disposal.

HOW CLASSIFICATION WILL BE WORKED OUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—In the course of an interview William Foran, secretary of the Civil Service Commission, gave out some interesting facts concerning the work of classification of the positions in the civil service of Canada, particulars of which have already appeared in The Christian Science Monitor.

The secretary stated that cards were being sent out to the members of the civil service which they would fill in with certain information for their records, for the classification of the respective positions they fill, and that by Sept. 1 cards would be in the hands of every employee of the government. "This classification," said Mr. Foran, "will give us in usable form an immense amount of information we have needed badly, but have never had. We shall know just how many employees are in the civil service, where they are located, what work they do, what titles they have and what salaries they are paid. We now have a great deal of this information for the 6000 employees in the inside service in Ottawa, but cannot make even a very accurate guess as to the number in the outside service, much less tell what work they are doing and what pay they are receiving.

"When the classification is complete," continued Mr. Foran, "we shall know how many clerks, engineers and other kinds of employees we have in each department, what their duties are and what we ought to pay them. We shall also draw up charts and tables to show the organization of each department. For this work we have engaged one of the best in the efficiency engineers and civil service experts on the continent. I feel assured before Jan. 1 we shall have a classification of the 55,000 positions in the civil service of Canada which will enable us both to improve the administration of the law and to begin the work of reorganization of departments wherever such is found necessary."

RUMANIA ANXIOUS FOR ALLIED VICTORY

Former Minister States Object of
Prosecution of Bratianu Min-
istry Is German Plan—Rus-
sian Collapse Is Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Mr. Take Jonecu begins a long letter to The Temps on the present state of Rumania with the statement that the situation in that country cannot be understood unless it is remembered that Rumania is as much occupied and governed by the Germans as Belgium or Serbia. The difference lies in the fact that in Belgium and Serbia the Germans act directly, whereas in Rumania they make use, as intermediary, of a so-called Rumanian Government and Parliament which are at the same time the instruments and the victims of the enemy. This circumstance, however, in no way changes the fact that German governs in Rumania and speaks and acts in Rumanian name, and that the Rumanian people can only attain free speech by emigration, just as was formerly the case with the Italians.

Only an allied victory can change this state of things. Mr. Take Jonecu affirms that he knows for a certainty that the Germans intend to establish themselves in Rumania for a long time and that they will not leave the country of their own free will. He knows also, he states, that they will seize the first opportunity for deposing the present dynasty and replacing it with a German princeling who would definitely accept the humiliating rôle imposed on the King of Rumania at the present time, that of being, in reality, a state prisoner, and in the meantime the Germans are pillaging Rumania.

"Is it necessary," Mr. Jonecu asks, "to declare that all Rumanians, almost without exception, even those who have been collected to form a semblance of a Rumanian parliament are anxiously looking forward to the allied victory which alone can save the country? The advent of victory will show, he affirms, that Germanophilism is no more, and that the Germans have themselves brought about its end. The Germans, realizing that the so-called peace which has been imposed on Rumania is too full of glaring injustice and too contrary to the interests of the powers of the Entente, themselves have doubts on the subject of its duration, and they are doing their best to compromise Rumania in the eyes of the world in order to strengthen the origin of the arrangement of the national government must be looked for, an arrangement which, were it her own work, would be to the eternal dishonor of Rumania.

"One ought not to be deceived," Mr. Take Jonecu says. "Of the 10 points of action, quite half bear directly on the war, since they deal with facts which have only been the fatal consequences of the war; such as the authorization given to the Russian armies to enter Rumania, the transfer of the Russian banks and state archives, the destruction of the petroleum wells and other manufacturing establishments, and the assignment of the Rumanian fleet to the Russian State and the so-called corruption of members of Parliament. For this pompous word only refers to the allocation of a supplementary indemnity, indispensable once the members of Parliament had been asked to settle at Jassy and to be ready to follow the King and the government outside of Rumania in order to make all legal negotiations with the enemy impossible.

By that maneuver," Mr. Jonecu goes on to say, "the Germans wished to make them seem a nation without honor or ideals in the eyes of the Rumanians, of Austria-Hungary, and of the peoples of the Entente, a people who themselves condemn their national war, their own effort toward that emancipation of which they had dreamt for centuries." He affirms that he is full of hope that the Germans will not succeed in their vile designs, and he repeats that the Rumanian people have remained faithful to their ideal, and that they still cherish those feelings of enmity toward Germany which have been their rallying cry for generations. Germany's conduct, he declares, has told him nothing he did not know before.

When, last year, he insisted that Rumania should never under any conditions treat with Germany, he had no illusions, he says, as to the possibility of creating a new eastern front in time. He knew the complete state of decomposition of the Russian Army and the mirage of a fighting Ukraine had not deceived him. In July, 1917, he telegraphed to Mr. Lloyd George that in a few months the Russian Army would no longer be fighting and that once that army collapsed the Rumanian Army would be powerless. He knew that they could not do much for the common cause whichever decision they took, but he ardently desired that his country should not put its signature to her own servitude, and he was ready to pay any price for this purely moral advantage.

The conditions which the Germans were going to impose were of only secondary interest to him; he knew that they would be more than hard. In a memorandum which, together with four of his colleagues, he presented to the king, he told him that the conditions of a possible peace would be dictated, not discussed, and that Rumania would be dismembered in the interests of the Magyars and the Bulgarians in such measure as Germany wished to strengthen her two states, and that Rumania would be made use of for Germany's economic necessities. It was because he knew what was coming that he wished to leave the country in 1917, and he only remained at the request of the ministers of state. For the same reason, seeing that his policy could not be carried out, he refused to send plenipotentiaries to hear the German

peace conditions, and thus brought about the resignation of the national government which otherwise might have lasted a little longer.

He had no illusions as to what Germany would do with a defenceless Rumania, her conduct was the logical outcome of her conception of her rôle in the world. Being convinced of Germany's unscrupulous desire for world domination he was able to assure King Carol in August, 1914, that a German victory would be incompatible with Rumania's peace and independence. This led him to press for Rumania's intervention in the war and to give his agreement to the declaration of war in 1916, which, he declares, was the spontaneous action of the Rumanian nation and not due to pressure from outside, and for that reason he would not act differently if the circumstances came over again, notwithstanding the great disappointment of the Russian collapse. For the same reason he preferred this savage peace to a more humane one, however cruel that might seem, for, at least, Rumania had served to unmask a Germany seemingly wishing for an honest peace.

However dearly he loved his country, Mr. Take Jonecu affirms that he knows that greater things than the conflict over Rumania depend on the issue of this war. It is a matter of a conflict between two irreconcilable ideas, absolutism or liberty, force or right. Curiously enough, he says, it is among those social classes which have most to lose from a German victory that there seems to be the idea sometimes that it is possible to treat with Germany without having defeated her. As a matter of fact, if Germany were not crushed, the world would be condemned to a long period of war. The fate of their liberties and of democracy is at stake, Mr. Jonecu says in conclusion, and the fate of free and democratic Rumania, for any other is inconceivable, would be decided at the same time. As to the issue he had no fears, but his one anxiety was lest Rumania should be confounded with the handful of individuals who did Germany's bidding, often at the same time lamenting their unenviable fate.

MRS. DACRE-FOX ON ENEMY ALIENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Mrs. Dacre-Fox was the chief speaker at a meeting of members of the Baltic Exchange held recently in London. A resolution was unanimously passed urging the government to remove every person of enemy nationality from every government office or service and to intern them under such conditions as would make it impossible for them to communicate information to the enemy or to incite British subjects to act in any way antagonistic to the best interests of the nation during the war.

The chair was taken by Maj. M. Lawther, who said that the object of the meeting was not to oppose the government, but rather to emphasize that members of the Baltic Exchange would support any government which would carry on the war in a proper manner. It must be driven home to the minds of politicians that the British people would not be content with less than all measures for successfully carrying on the war, and would not suffer the influence of enemy aliens in their midst. There was no question of the danger. The disasters in Russia, the disaster to the Italian Army, the trouble in Ireland could be traced to the intrigues of German emissaries and yet there were enemy aliens going about the country and even occupying positions in the government service. When it was said that the bona fides of their politicians were above suspicion common sense induced a doubt. Those who raised the objection that inconvenience would be caused by it to innocent people had no sense of proportion.

Mrs. Dacre-Fox said that she was convinced that danger existed to such an extent that unless action was taken now they would never get the German out of the country. She was a strong supporter of Mr. Lloyd George in his efforts to win the war, but her view was that the Prime Minister was clogged by German influences around him which had existed for many years in political circles. Until that was dispensed it would be criminal to pull down an administration to which the only alternative was a Lansdowne-Henderson combination.

She spoke strongly against the attempt to camouflage the nation with a pretense of dealing with the matter. They could not be satisfied with the committee set up to deal with the enemy alien question in Ireland, should be set up which was not drawn from the ranks of politicians, but consisting of sound, patriotic men whose names should be submitted by the nation, and on whose judgment the nation could rely. In the national interest, patriots should insist on drastic measures. They should not be satisfied with recommendations which, if carried out, would be futile. There was a definite danger, and she was prepared to go on with the agitation and to keep it at boiling point throughout the country until the government cleared out to a man every alien of enemy extraction in the services.

BRITISH PITWOOD ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—An important new order by the Board of Trade specifies the areas from which mining districts may draw their supplies of pitwood, and also fixes maximum prices, both for imported and home-grown pitwood, coming into force at once. Permits from the Controller of Timber Supplies are necessary before pitwood can be moved from one of the areas to another. Inquiries should be addressed to the Controller of Timber Supplies, 80 Newman Street, Oxford Street, London, W. 1, and envelopes should be marked Pitwood Order 1918. The order will be on sale through booksellers or direct from His Majesty's Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W. C. 2.

CASTE SYSTEM AND REFORMS IN INDIA

Vivid Picture of Impassable So-
cial Barriers Indicates the
Great Work of Reform to Be
Taken in Hand

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The average Englishman can have no conception of the enormous influence of that socio-religious institution "caste" on the workings of political constitutions in India. There is caste of a kind in England, the caste that demarcates Park Lane from Mile End. But the caste in the East is more hide-bound, immutable, and the barriers absolutely impassable. The European caste distinctions are made by man, and can be overcome by man. But the Indian caste was decreed by one of the 33,000 gods in the Hindu Pantheon.

Lord Dufferin has given an excellent and vivid picture of the diverse divisions of the Indian community, and Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford, after quoting some passages of that description, remark that the colors of the picture have considerably toned down since Lord Dufferin wrote it. The essence of the Indian caste system consists in the division of the whole Hindu society into four classes—the Brahmin, or priests; the Kshatriyas, or warriors; the Vysias, or traders; and the Sudras, or menial servants. And many millions who are not included in any of these four classes are grouped together under the heading of Panchamas (an expression which means members of the fifth class). As the Hindu religion only recognizes four classes, the numbers of the fifth class are really outside the fold of Hinduism. They cannot enter Hindu temples, they cannot draw water from wells used by the higher caste people. There is a very interesting description of the Pariah or Panchama in Sonnerat's "Voyage to the East Indies," a few passages from which are worth quoting:

"When an Indian of any other caste permits a Pariah to speak to him, this unfortunate being is obliged to hold his hand before his mouth lest the Indian may be contaminated with his breath, and if he is on the highway, he must turn on one side to let the other pass. If any Indian whatever, even a Choutre, by accident touches a Pariah, he is obliged to purify himself in a bath. The Brahmins cannot behold them, and they are obliged to fly when they appear. Great care is taken not to let anything dressed by a Pariah nor even to drink out of the vessel he has used; they dare not enter the house of an Indian of another caste, or, if they are employed in any work, a door is purposely made for them, but they must work with their eyes on the ground; for, if it is perceived they have glanced at the kitchen, all the utensils must be broken. The infamy of the Pariah is reflected on the European; the last are held in more detestation. . . . Those who know India intimately know that the colors of the above picture, painted by Sonnerat nearly a century and a half ago, have not been toned down at all. Most of these members of the fifth class are agricultural laborers. Till the British came to India they were slaves, being actually bought and sold with the land on which they worked. In 1792 the British issued a proclamation against dealing in slaves. But slavery continued. In 1841 Mr. E. B. Thomas, judge at Cullcut, wrote, in very strong terms, a letter to the Sadir Adanlat (the high court of those days), in which he pointed out that the average price of a young male slave under ten years was Rs. 3 as. 8 (4s. 8d.); of a young female somewhat less; that an infant ten months old was sold in a court auction for Rs. 1 10 6 (2s. 2½d.), independent of the price of the mother; and that in a recent suit the right to twenty-seven slaves was the sole matter of litigation, and was disposed on its merits.

In 1862, the provisions of the Indian Penal Code came into force. The Indian Penal Code enacts that traffic in slaves is penal and imposes a penalty of seven years' rigorous imprisonment for the offense. Slavery still continued. In the year 1917, the year in which India had the honor of receiving Mr. Montagu in his capacity as Secretary of State, Mouldun, a Moplah in North Malabar, purchased an agricultural laborer from another for Rs. 10 (13s. 4d.). The document embodying the transaction was filed in a civil court in connection with another suit. The Munsiff (a sort of county court judge) at once reported the matter to the police. The vendor and the vendee were subsequently charged by the police before a magistrate, and were convicted. The conviction was upheld by the High Court. For one Mouldun who was foolish enough to file a document connected with the purchase of a slave in a civil court how many other slave drivers are there who either transact such business without the aid of any written documents, or possessing such documents know how to keep them under lock and key.

Since the dawn of elective institutions in India, the caste system has crept into the polling booth. "Index" writing in The Daily Telegraph of June 11, says: "It is interesting to refer here to the statement recently made by a Marathi candidate for a municipal election in Nasik. The Brahmins issued instructions to their caste fellows to

the effect that if a Brahmin voter favored a Marathi with his vote on any account he would be considered an outcast."

Outcasting is the punishment in this world. The punishment that is to come in the next world is terrible. In an election in the Madras presidency, the Brahmins asked all voters to remember "that even the worst Brahmin is to be preferred to the best non-Brahmin." It is the knowledge of this Brahmin influence with its weapons of outcasting in this world and the tortures of hell in the next that is at the bottom of the demand for separate communal representation for non-Brahmins. We are told that there are over 50,000,000 of down-trodden untouchables all over India. Here are the figures for the Madras presidency: The population of the Madras presidency, according to the last census, is 41,870,000. Among the depressed classes there are:

1. Field laborers (including Pariahs and Cherumars)	8,270,000
2. Forest and hill tribes	1,367,000
3. Fishermen, boatmen, etc.	814,000
4. Hunters and fowling	84,000
5. Barbers	453,000
6. Washermen	723,000
7. Potters	353,000
8. Toddy drawers and distillers	2,135,000
9. Leather workers	1,355,000
10. Basket makers and mat makers	308,000
11. Batti workers and quarriers	739,000
12. Village watchmen and menials	286,000
13. Sweepers	28,000
14. Beggars	175,000
15. Oil pressers	342,000
Total	17,901,000

In round figures 18,000,000 out of 42,000,000 in southern India are depressed, down-trodden, illiterate and poor. Their poverty is such that a franchise based on however broad a foundation will fail to reach them. These people mostly live in huts built on house sites belonging to the landlords. The capital value may be anything from £3 to £5. The annual rental value will be well under 10s. They pay no direct taxes and so, under the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme of reforms, will not be invested with the vote.

THE QUESTION OF THE DODECANESE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—A remarkable series of articles has appeared on the subject of Italo-Greek relations in the Clericalist paper, the Corriere d'Italia. The articles have been written, it is surmised, by a young Italian diplomat who has a thorough knowledge of the subject and of Italian international policy. He maintains that, regarded both from a local and an international point of view, the Greek state and nation constitute a political force which cannot be extinguished, and that, such being the case, nothing but failure could attend Italian opposition to it, while inevitably arousing antagonism to Italy. He considers, moreover, that there is no real bar to reconciliation between the essential interests of the two countries. Indeed, in some cases, their interests may be said to be identical.

The writer is bold enough to maintain, in dealing with the vexed question of the Dodecanese that this is devoid of economic value for Italy for it does not serve as a commercial emporium for Asia Minor as Bastia does for the commerce of the Ligurian ports. It could, he declared, only have an indirect political value, thus leading to the negative conclusion that it is not to the interest of Italy to keep the Dodecanese for the sake of such comparatively unimportant reasons. This assertion of the writer's, needless to say, is in direct opposition to the position taken up on the subject in some quarters—that Italian interests demand the maintenance of dominion over islands in the Dodecanese which are claimed as an essential part of the Hellenic world.

There still remains the question of Italian interests in the shape of a naval base in the Dodecanese in order to maintain the balance of sea power in the Eastern Mediterranean, but it is impossible, the writer says, to think of this as exclusively Italian. There might be a return to the system of different naval bases, English, French, perhaps German, and even, in a distant future, Russian. In any case Italian naval interests might be confined to one of the small islands of the Dodecanese, thus avoiding opposition to Hellenic national interests. The writer thinks that a way of agreement might be found in Italian recognition of Hellenic claims in the Dodecanese while Greece should, at the same time, acknowledge Italy's vital political and military interests in the Aegean contingent on her position as a great power, especially when similar interests of other great powers are recognized in the Aegean.

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 231)

Strong Words Against Profiteers
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

It has occurred to me that the readers of The Christian Science Monitor would be interested to know what attitude George Washington took during the Revolutionary War toward those guilty of profiteering. In a letter to Joseph Reed, president of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, General Washington thus expressed himself:

"It gives me very sincere pleasure to find that there is likely to be a coalition of the Whigs in your State (a very few only excepted) and that the Assembly of it are so well disposed to second your endeavors in bringing these murderers of our cause—the monopolizers, forestallers, and engrossers—to condign punishment. It is much to be lamented that each state, long ere this, has not hunted them down as pests of society, and the greatest enemies we have to the happiness of America. I would to God that one of the most atrocious in each state was hung in gibbets upon gallows five times as high as the one prepared for Hagar. No punishment, in my opinion, is too great for the man who can 'build his greatness upon his country's ruin.'"

(Signed) LAWRENCE H. GEPSON.
Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind., Aug. 15, 1918.

(No. 233)

Education and Service Flags
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I would very much like to hear through The Christian Science Monitor your ideas of community and church "Service Flags." I am the mother of an enlisted son, and a member of a Mother's Service Flag Club. Let me express how I feel about it. If the money all over our United States that has been and is still being put into Service Flags were used to educate, or to help form some method to educate the millions in our United States, I feel this would be more patriotic.

More real love for our country. Of course it would not be "seen of men" like the big flag on the corner is, but it would be a real blessing to many.

(Signed) ALMEDA P. HOBART.
Daytona Beach, Florida, Aug. 3, 1918.

VOLUNTEER FARM HANDS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—All males of Saskatchewan who placed themselves on record in the national registration of man-power as being ready to assist in the harvest if required, are now being called upon to redeem their pledge. The Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture, made the announcement to this effect when he said that between 12,000 and 15,000 volunteer farm workers would be required in addition to 5000 laborers from outside the Province. Local labor committees, of which there are about 200 in the Province, are being instructed to get to work at once and call out the volunteer farm hands.

DEFAULTERS DIMINISHING
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—The number of defaulters and deserters in the Montreal district is rapidly diminishing, according to Captain Simpson, who is in charge at the headquarters of the Military Service Act work, and all reporting for service are being granted the full benefits of the amnesty, which expires on the 24th of this month.



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MAN-POWER BILL ADOPTION ASSURED

Minor Differences Between Conferees Are Cleared Away and Measure Is Prepared for Final Congressional Action

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Minor differences between Senate and House conferees on the Man-Power Bill were cleared away Thursday and the measure, with the Senate "work-or-fight" amendment eliminated, was prepared for final Congressional action.

Senator Wadsworth's amendment extending the draft to the Navy and Marine Corps by providing that men might be allotted for those services, was retained.

After the conferees submitted their report, the House agreed to the report late on Thursday. Prompt adoption in the Senate, was regarded as assured.

New regulations drawn by the provost marshal-general but not yet approved by the Secretary of War, Senator Chamberlain explained, provided that district and not local boards should have principal jurisdiction over the granting of deferred classifications, aided by a new advisory board, composed of three members.

After the Provost Marshal-General had explained that new instructions would provide that draft boards and not registrars must initiate deferred classification claims the conferees struck out the Penrose amendment directing that registrars should not be required to make or refuse to make such claims.

General Crowder explained that the Penrose amendment would seriously interfere with the plans for the new registration by preventing the use of millions of blanks already printed.

The conferees also eliminated on Thursday the amendment of Senator France of Maryland, providing for a badge or other insignia for men deferred for industrial or other service.

A Senate provision retained in some what changed form removes the restrictions against commissioning and admitting to officers' training camps men under 21 years of age.

Next Registration Date

Either Sept. 10, 11, or 12 to Be Selected—Obligation Emphasized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Officials of the provost marshal-general's office have three dates under consideration for the registration of the men between the ages of 18 and 45. The dates being considered are Sept. 10, 11, and 12. In the choice of any of these dates, it is estimated that ample time would be allowed for the necessary publicity.

The provost marshal-general has issued a statement calling attention to the obligation resting on all men of draft age to ascertain as nearly as possible their exact ages before registration day. He says:

"Persons in doubt as to whether or not they come within the new age limits of 18 to 45 years, should make every effort possible to clear up this doubt between now and the day set for registration. Failure to do this will not excuse a man from presenting himself for registration if, as a matter of fact, he comes within the age limits laid down by Congress. The entire resources of local, state and federal police officers, investigating agents and district attorneys will be at the disposal of the local boards to locate persons who so fail to register. Such persons, under the law, would be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction would be liable to a year's imprisonment."

"Not only should those in doubt avail themselves of such official birth records as might be available, but they should consult their relatives and other persons who have known them through their lifetime, seek access to church and family records, and examine all other documents, such as marriage certificates, and the like. Municipal and county officials, clergymen, and others having possession of information which might be of assistance, can be relied on to aid."

Voluntary Enlistment Ended

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The purely voluntary system of enlistment in the army, navy and marine corps in definitely at an end. Regulations are being considered, however, whereby the navy and marine corps will receive a certain portion of draftees for their services. While a man cannot actually volunteer, there will be certain latitude as to the induction in the special branches of the war department, including navy and marine corps. Arrangements will be made for exemption from actual military service of any skilled worker now employed in special war work. A system of checking will be involved whereby the worker will lose his exemption if he transfers to a non-essential line or fails to keep up his usual standard of work.

Jewish Men Rush to Enlist

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The approach of the day of registration of the men liable to draft in the United States Army, has caused a rush of Jewish men between the ages of 18 and 45 to enlist in the Jewish battalion of the British Army serving in Palestine. Since Monday there have been 400 volunteers here, and 350 of them have been accepted and will depart for training in Canada.

Draft Boards Pay Increased

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Increased pay for local draft boards has been authorized by Provost Marshal-General Crowder. Under an order, announced Thursday, members of all

boards will receive from \$50 to \$200 a month, the amount varying with the number of registrants on their rolls. Fifty dollars will be the minimum, for members with 1000 registrants or less. Heretofore the compensation has been ten cents for each registrant, which in many cases was a mere pittance and not in keeping with the time devoted to the task.

DRAFT EVASION EFFORTS BALKED

Charles A. Piez Notifies Shipyards Not to Take on Any New Men of Draft Age

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Philadelphia Bureau

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Charles A. Piez, vice-president and general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, has sent out notices to all the shipyards of the country which will have the effect of making it impossible for draft dodgers to flock to shipbuilding plants in order to evade the draft. For some time past the Emergency Fleet officers have been watching the effort of slackers to obtain shelter from the draft by seeking employment in this particular form of government work, and it was determined to put a stop to it. In order to obtain men for work, a campaign to begin shortly is proposed that will gather in men for shipbuilding work who are over the draft age.

The only thing that will thereafter keep employees, who are liable under the draft for military service, in their present employment in the yards will be the fact that they are so especially trained for certain kinds of work that they are absolutely necessary to the work they are engaged in.

Speaking of the order and its possible effect upon many men who are now engaged in the work of shipbuilding, Mr. Piez further explained the order in still clearer terms as follows: "It is utterly hopeless for men, who become liable for service under the new draft law, to seek possible exemption in shipyards. Of course, present employees in the new yards will be exempted if they are absolutely necessary, but no new men will be taken on in yards and then exempted."

"Under the new law there will be many men who receive deferred classification because of dependencies," Mr. Piez added. "They will become available for the shipyards under the work-or-fight order, and with them we will replace, so far as possible, men now holding fleet exemptions."

CANADA OPPOSES NEW POWER PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Quebec.—When the International Joint Waterways Commission met here, the Dominion Government, represented by Solicitor-General the Hon. Hugh Guthrie and Frank H. Keefe, M. P., absolutely opposed approval of the plans submitted by the St. Lawrence Power Company to construct a submerged weir across the South Branch of Long Sault, near Massena, N. Y.

Plans have been approved by the Government of the United States as a war measure, but the Canadian authorities state that while in sympathy with any measure aiming to increase production of war material, they will not submit to a precedent that would be an invasion of treaty rights, and detrimental to Canada's interests.

The interest of the United States Government in the application, as explained to the commission by Judge Koonce, is that power taken from South Sault is used in the production of aluminum by the Aluminum Company of America at Massena, and that aluminum is urgently required for war munitions. It is urged by the power company that, owing to ice conditions in January, February and March, production at the plant is decreased, and as a result, the output per annum is reduced by some six or seven million pounds. The permit to construct this weir was granted by Newton D. Baker, United States Secretary of War, subject to the approval of the International Joint Waterways Commission. It is further represented that the construction of the weir will not materially affect the level or flow of water on the Canadian side of the St. Lawrence. This view is strongly contested by Canada.

NEW CREDIT GRANTED TO GREAT BRITAIN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A new credit of \$400,000,000 was granted to Great Britain by this government late today. This makes Great Britain's indebtedness to the United States \$3,745,000,000, and the combined debt of the Allies \$7,092,040,000.

I. W. W. MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL DENIED

CHICAGO, Ill.—Federal Judge Landis on Thursday denied a motion for a new trial in the case of 100 I. W. W. leaders recently convicted of conspiracy to interfere with the government's conduct of the war.

SOLDIERS TAKE OUT INSURANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—That the government insurance is in high favor with the new soldiers arriving at Camp Greenleaf and Forrest will be seen from the fact that out of 5000 men, 4495 took out insurance for the benefit of their families. In the case of unmarried men, their mothers were almost invariably made beneficiaries, while the married men, with few exceptions, had their policies made payable to their wives. The great majority of men have taken out \$10,000 policies, that being the maximum amount allowed.

RAPID ADVANCE OF JAPANESE IN EAST

Allies Make General Move on Ussuri Front—General Horvath's Attempted Coup d'Etat—Unrest in Vladivostok

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Several reports of fighting in Siberia are available from Tokyo and Vladivostok. A Tokyo communiqué, issued on Aug. 21, states that the enemy who defeated Colonel Semenov's detachment, was over 10,000 strong, but now the bulk of the enemy force has been removed elsewhere.

The Transbaikalian Cossacks who joined the enemy, are now returning home and consequently the enemy in Dauria and the vicinity is now between 2000 and 3000 strong. A portion of the enemy force, which landed at Lake Khanka, advanced north of Grodekovo but was driven back by Russian troops.

The railway tunnel near there on the Russo-Chinese border is now strongly guarded, but mounted bandits are working round and menacing the line between Vladivostok and Nikolsk. In the Ussuri region, the enemy continued his assault on the Allied right until the night of Aug. 18, but was repulsed. There was no sign of a renewal of the attack on Aug. 19, and he is evidently waiting for a fresh opportunity.

A further Tokyo message, dated Aug. 25, states that the Japanese forces have reached Khabarovsk, 1500 miles by rail from Vladivostok, and 200 from the frontier of Manchuria. The message adds that Colonel Semenov's troops in this neighborhood, after the period of quiescence following their recent defeat, have resumed operations. The strength of the Bolshevik forces is estimated at 7000.

A Vladivostok message states that a general advance of the Allied forces began on the Ussuri from Aug. 25, and the Bolsheviks retired six miles. The American and Japanese, it reports, were entering the Ussuri front.

Meanwhile reports of unrest in Vladivostok itself are numerous. The Harbin correspondent of The Times of London, reports three strikes among the dock laborers there during the unloading of the transports, and attributes them all to the work of agitators, who, he writes, have got among the soldiers and tried to stir their sympathies by representing the Allies as endeavoring to reimpose a monarchial government upon a brow-beaten people.

"There is evidence," he says, "that Vladivostok is swarming with spies, and particularly with agitators engaged in stirring the Allies' motives in entering Siberia, and generally inflaming public opinion concerning foreign intervention. These people, he declares, can only be dealt with effectively under martial law, and the American authorities, who have hitherto not supported the proposal to establish martial law at Vladivostok, have somewhat changed their attitude in view of the experiences of their troops since landing. A subsequent Reuter message reports that, before daybreak on Aug. 24, the town militia under a leading member of the Zemstvo broke into the printing office of the Cadet Party's newspaper, destroying the type which was set up, and carrying off the morning's issue. The incident, it states, is an indication of the political unrest prevalent in the town. These reports of popular unrest are now followed by messages indicating that the prospect which seemed to be offered, of cooperation between Russian political groups in Siberia, is not yet attained. A Vladivostok message, dated Aug. 25, announces that General Pleshekoff, acting on General Horvath's behalf, had that day carried out coup d'etat and issued a proclamation declaring the Russian military forces in the Far East to be included in his command, and depriving Colonel Tolstoy of the command of the Russian volunteer forces organized by the Vladivostok Zemstvo on the Siberian Government's behalf. On a counter-proclamation being issued, denouncing General Horvath and Pleshekoff, and calling on the people to defend their rights, the Russian volunteers went over to General Horvath en masse, and the Siberian Government, nonplussed by the suddenness of the affair, was unable to organize an opposition.

The message states that feeling was running high as a result of these proceedings, but there has been no fighting, and meanwhile the consular officers and Allied military authorities had been convened to consider the situation. A later Vladivostok message states that the consular authorities, supporting the Zemstvo as the lawful authority, have recommended to the Military Council that all General Pleshekoff's and General Horvath's forces should be disbanded and sent from the Maritime province. The message adds that perfect order prevails in the town, which is strongly patrolled. The streets are crowded with people discussing events, and the crowds are particularly large outside the Zemstvo building, where a sitting is being held, and whence frequent bulletins are issued and distributed gratis from the Zemstvo printing press.

Col. Semenov's Advance

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—In Russia, The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau is reliably informed, the situation in the Murman and Archangel regions is unchanged, while in Western Siberia, the Czechs are reported to be continuing their progress eastward. Meanwhile, despite the fact that Colonel Semenov was recently reported incapable of

further offensive action, he has once more advanced into Siberia.

In the Caucasus, the Turks have made no further attack on Baku, and the British troops' arrival has greatly encouraged the population. Every effort is being made to organize the garrison and place the town in a proper state of defense.

In the Ukraine, the peasants' rising continues, and there have been serious conflicts with the German and Austrian troops. The railway strike continues also, and much damage has been done to the permanent ways. Altogether it may be said that the Germans are having increasing difficulty in securing control over and exploiting the country.

A further message states that competent judges, while deprecating exaggeration of the forces or influence upon which the Lenin government reposes, consider it would be equally wrong to underestimate the strength of Bolshevism's appeal to the working classes, particularly regarding the ownership of property and the theory that the bourgeois classes deserve extermination, unless other classes are allowed to govern the country. In such circumstances, they pronounce any attempts to return to the old order as fatal, and declare that the only desirable policy seems to be a gradual severance of the professional workmen's union from politics, and the gradual establishment of a new system of government, based on universal suffrage.

The Allies, assisting with food, money, and sufficient military forces to maintain order wherever such help is requested, without running the risk of having to retire before the Bolsheviks, and provided always that the new Russian temporary government represses all attempts to introduce reactionary or retaliatory measures, and acts on Socialist lines.

Events in Vladivostok

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Apart from a Vladivostok message announcing an allied advance of six miles, and the capture of prisoners and much booty on the Ussuri front, news of the military situation in Siberia is now issued from the Japanese war office. The arrival of the British plenipotentiary, Sir Charles Elliot, at Vladivostok is announced, and, regarding the conflict of rival authorities in the town, it is stated that the recommendations of the Allies' consular authorities enumerated yesterday will probably be adopted with certain modifications.

A Vladivostok dispatch to The Times of London, explaining the events there, states that negotiations for settlement between the rival governments had made considerable progress thanks to the allied diplomats' mediation, but at this juncture, a small volunteer force formed under the local Zemstvos' auspices, decided to place itself under the command of General Pleshekoff, whom General Horvath had designated commander-in-chief of the Russian Army. General Pleshekoff thereupon entered Vladivostok with a few armed guards and posted up proclamations that he had command of all the Russian forces in the Far East.

Bolshevik Aims

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A Moscow message via Berlin quotes the Izvestia as reporting that, at a party meeting on Aug. 23, Nikolai Lenin declared that the Communists were fighting for the termination of an imperialistic war, and for socialism, and the only way out from an imperialistic war was its transformation into a civil war, which, in Russia, might still last many months and perhaps years.

Capital, he declared, was an international power, and must therefore be destroyed in all countries. The war against the Czechs-Slovaks was war against capitalists of the whole world, and by vanquishing them, the Soviets will be able to retain power until the outbreak of a world revolution.

Meanwhile Mr. Kamenieff is reported to have given an optimistic review of the situation at the front to the Moscow Soviet.

Labor leaders from Moscow and Petrograd, he declared, have changed the spirit of the army, which was now proceeding to attack, since the preparations on the inner front were completed.

"We now stand," he declared, "near the gates of Kazan, Yekaterinburg, and Simbirsk, and can expect the surrender of these towns shortly."

Envoys' Arrest Denied

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—While a Moscow dispatch to the Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung of Essen states that the Entente diplomatic representatives there have been liberated, latest advices from the Bolshevik capital, under date of Aug. 26, deny that the American and British diplomats there were ever arrested. The dispatch to the Zeitung, however, says that members of the allied military missions at Moscow are still in custody.

Mr. Francis and Bolsheviks

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—Statements that the Bolshevik Government of Russia has held up cables from Mr. David E. Francis, American Ambassador, to Washington are said "to be completely false" in a

dispatch sent from Moscow on Aug. 26 by the Petersburg Telegraph Agency. It is said that the British cut off cable communication with the Murmansk coast and that the proposal of the Bolshevik authorities to send messages to all governments came to nothing.

It is stated that, while the Russian wireless station has been overwhelmed with work, it has made every possible effort to transmit messages from foreign diplomatic representatives.

Office for Mr. Litvinoff

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—A Moscow message states that though the members of the Entente diplomatic corps have been released, members of the Entente military missions are still under arrest, despite the efforts of neutral representatives on their behalf. A further Moscow message states that Mr. Litvinoff, former Bolshevik ambassador in London, is expected to be appointed Commissioner for Foreign Affairs on reaching Moscow shortly.

Chino-Japanese in Moscow

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The Secretary to the Japanese consulate and an attaché to the Chinese legation are stated to have reached Moscow from Petrograd and to have visited the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs.

Horvath Supporters Disarmed

VLADIVOSTOK, Siberia (Monday, Aug. 26) (By The Associated Press)—Allied and Czech-Slovak patrols today succeeded in disarming all the Russian volunteers who had revolted and had gone over to Lieutenant-General Horvath, the anti-Bolshevik military leader in Eastern Siberia.

SIGNOR ORLANDO'S NOTE TO BRITAIN

Italian Premier Sends Warm Congratulations on Recent Successes in France

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—The Italian Premier, Signor Orlando, has sent Mr. Lloyd George a warm message regarding the British Army's recent successes in France. He has followed, he writes, with feelings of ever-growing admiration the splendid achievements against the formidable enemy, being performed in France by the British Army, whose magnificent qualities of courage and tenacity are daily becoming more clearly revealed, and now that, thanks to the brilliant leadership of its chiefs, and the heroic bravery of their troops, it has won such well-deserved successes in hurling back the enemy by its powerful victorious blows, he is proud to express the whole-hearted joy of the entire Italian people at this fresh accession of glory to the British arms.

He therefore begs the British Premier cordially to accept, both for the army and the entire British people, these heart-felt and renewed assurances of brotherly solidarity from the people of Italy.

LOUISVILLE SALOONS FURTHER RESTRICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The "growler" ordinance passed recently by the general council of Louisville at the instance of the United States authorities working in the interest of the soldiers stationed at Camp Zachary Taylor, has put another clamp on the lid which is fast closing on the saloon business in Louisville.

The ordinance was designed especially to prevent persons from going to places where intoxicating drinks are sold and procuring a supply for soldiers.

Dealers in whisky and beer are permitted to deliver intoxicating drinks to bona fide purchasers, but they are required to keep a record of every delivery of this character. They are not allowed to sell bottled beer or whisky in bottles and permit a customer to take it from the place of sale. They are allowed to sell a maximum of one quart of keg beer in a transparent glass pitcher to anyone they know personally, but they must keep a record of this sale. The practice of serving drinks to motor parties drawing up at the curbing in front of a saloon comes under the ban in a specific section of the ordinance. Many saloons and gardens did a thriving business in this way and this has been stopped.

WARNING FROM MR. McADOO

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Upon considering on Thursday a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury submitting many administrative suggestions, and warning the committee to guard against imposing too onerous burdens on business in the \$8,000,000,000 tax bill, the House Ways and Means Committee appointed a subcommittee to confer with him on Friday.

MR. HUGHES TALKS ON FREE TRADE

Australian Prime Minister Addresses Manchester Meeting on Trade After the War

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Before leaving Manchester for Glasgow Mr. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, visited the Ford works, where motor tractors are being built for the British Government, and was entertained at luncheon by the Chamber of Commerce, where he was given a warm reception, the President remarking that he hoped Mr. Hughes would be one of the British plenipotentiaries at the peace conference in Berlin.

Mr. Hughes, in a speech, referred to the need of a new foundation on which the industrial edifice of the empire must be built. Those who persisted in their devotion to free trade would endeavor to build up a new structure on foundations soddened by the flood waters of the war.

He admitted he had no right to interfere with the domestic matters of England, but was the basis of industry a domestic matter? he asked. Industry depended on the adequate supply of raw materials, and supposing Australia were to say she had sold her wool to somebody else because the mother country had been too slow in making up her mind, what would the position of Yorkshire be then?

"I appeal to you," said the Australian Prime Minister, in conclusion, "to make your arrangements now to secure an adequate supply of raw materials; organize the resources of the empire, and make peace with labor, for you must work together for the good of the great country."

BUYING POWER OF DOLLAR COMPARED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A table compiled by the Bureau of Labor, shows that the purchasing power of \$1 in July, 1918, as compared with July, 1913, five years previous, had shrunk to 54 cents in Washington and Baltimore, 57 cents in Philadelphia, 59 cents in New York and Chicago, and 63 cents in San Francisco. During the five intervening years the cost of food increased 85 per cent in Washington, 84 per cent in Baltimore, 77 per cent in Philadelphia, 65 per cent in New York, 69 per cent in Chicago and 58 per cent in San Francisco. Comparative figures also show that the price of food has increased materially in a month.

GERMAN-OWNED FIRM TO BE LIQUIDATED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The German-controlled tobacco jobbing firm of H. Neuberger & Co., Inc., with offices at 130 Water Street, New York, will be liquidated immediately, the alien property custodian announced on Thursday. The property has already been taken over. Neuberger & Co. hold 50 per cent of the stock of the Connecticut Tobacco Company of Hartford, Conn., 37 per cent of the Griffin Tobacco Company of Connecticut, and 25 per cent of the stock of the Arthur Corey Tobacco Company of Jacksonville, Fla.

REAR ADMIRALS NAMED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Thirteen captains of the navy were nominated Thursday for the temporary grade of rear admiral. They are: George R. Clark, William A. Gill, Harold P. Morton, Gustav Kammerling, Alexander S. Halstead, Roger Welles, Charles P. Plunkett, William H. G. Bullard, Joseph W. Oman, Philip Andrews, Josiah S. McKean, Benton C. Decker, Mark L. Bristol.

NO ACTION ON DIVIDENDS TAKEN

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At the eighth consecutive monthly meeting here on Thursday, directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway took no action on dividends, on either the preferred or common stock, which in the past have usually been declared in January and July.

WATER-POWER BILL CHANGE ATTACKED

(Continued from page one)

in the hands of your special committee. I do not approve of it and it is my earnest hope that Congress will see fit to pass the bill as it was originally drafted and proved agreeable in our informal conference."

Protests against what is apparently an effort on the part of special interests to gain control of the waterpower of the country have reached the President and the special committee of the House in charge of the bill. George P. Hampton, managing director of the farmers National Headquarters, in a letter to Chairman Sims, said:

"The farmers of the country are opposed to turning over more of the water power of the country for exploitation by private capital."

The whole thing was in the nature of a joker, and would probably have passed unnoticed after the original bill was thoroughly considered had it not been for the vigilance of Representative Scott Ferris, of Oklahoma, who has consistently opposed the amendments made by the three secretaries and who declared on Thursday that the famous Ballinger-Pinchot affair was nothing but a side show compared with what Congress was about to perpetuate in this case. The bill will probably be passed as originally presented.

ALLIED PURCHASING COUNCIL CONVENES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A meeting of the Inter-Allied Council on War Purchases and Finance was held at Sunderland House, Curzon Street, yesterday, Aug. 28. It was attended by Mr. Austen Chamberlain and Lord Buckmaster, representing the British Government, MM. Clementel and Loucheur, respectively Minister of Commerce and Minister of Armaments and Munitions, representing the French Government, Signor Crespi, Minister of Food for Italy, General Mola, Professor Attilio, Commendatore Giuffrida and Signor Villa, representing the Italian Government, and Mr. Oscar Crosby, president of the council representing the United States Government.

In addition to these regular delegates to the council, there were in attendance for the conference, the permanent London secretary, Mr. Cook, the permanent Paris secretary, Captain Max Lazard, Captain Thion de la Chaume, and Mr. Lord, financial secretaries, Mr. André Tardieu, French High Commissioner to the United States, Mr. Summers, representing the United States War Industries Board, on the Munition Council, and Mr. Stevens, representing the United States on the Allied Maritime Transport Council.

The council considered the Allied governments' requests for important orders proposed to be placed in the United States, on which recommendations will be forwarded to Washington, upon the matter presented to it within the next few days.

The council's work, it is stated, is now facilitated by the establishment of various program committees, notably by the establishment of a munitions council, and, together with the Allied maritime transport council, it endeavors to establish the necessary balance between the programs of the various departments of the Allied governments as they relate particularly to supplies in the United States, and certain aspects of belligerent countries' dealings with neutral countries.

HAWAIIAN DRAFTEE SENTENCED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Francis J. Catton, a Hilo architect and draftee, has been sentenced by court-martial to serve six months at hard labor in the guardhouse at Fort Shafter and to forfeit two-thirds of his monthly pay. He was found guilty of violating the Sixty-third Article of War by behaving disrespectfully toward his superior officer. Catton is the first Hawaiian draftee to be tried by a court-martial.

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(War Candies Package)

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Eat Cream of Rye
delicious in a dozen ways
Serve it some way every day
Recipes on the Package—Your grocer has it
MINNEAPOLIS CEREAL CO., Inc. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

SENATE PASSES WAR-TIME DRY BILL

Upper House of United States
Congress Votes to Make the
Entire Country Bone-Dry Be-
ginning on July 1, 1919

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Without a roll call, the United States Senate on Thursday afternoon voted to make the country bone dry beginning on July 1, 1919, and continuing effective during the period of the war and until the end of demobilization, as determined by the President. The most significant feature of the debate was the weakness manifested by the opposition and shown in their acceptance of defeat without so much as a roll call on one of the most important measures ever acted upon by a branch of the National Legislature. A reason other than numerical weakness underlay the action of the opposition in conceding victory to the prohibition forces without a contest. This reason is well known, and a significant sign of the times. In the present state of public sentiment on all questions relating to the liquor traffic and the prosecution of the war, few senators can afford to go on record as opposed to war-time prohibition.

The amendment which was adopted by the Senate on Thursday was offered by Senator Sheppard of Texas, as a substitute for the Jones-Norris Amendment to the Food Stimulation Act. The Sheppard substitute is a compromise measure resulting from the objection raised by the President to the time limit fixed at Jan. 1, 1919, which, he declared, would bring financial losses to the liquor interests and the institutions affiliated with them. It was perfectly apparent from the debate that a great many prohibition senators were, to a certain extent at least, compromising with their own convictions as to the interests of the country. It is probably true, however, that their willingness to make concessions eliminated the financial argument and disarmed the opposition.

While the Sheppard amendment fixes July 1, 1919 as the date on which the saloon is closed and after which no liquor of any kind can be sold within the confines of the United States, it specially provides that after the last day of April, 1919, no grain, cereal, fruit or any food product whatever can be used for the manufacture of "beer, wine or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquors for beverage purposes." During the time that the act is in force no distilled liquor can be removed from bond for beverage purposes except for export. While the right to export liquor is not curtailed in the amendment, it bars absolutely all imports of intoxicants into the United States after the approval of this act and till after the period of demobilization.

The commissioner of internal revenue is authorized to make rules and regulations for the enforcement of the law and any violation of it is punishable by a fine of \$1000 or one year's imprisonment or both.

There is one important new feature in the Sheppard substitute. The President is authorized to establish dry zones around coal mines, munitions factories, shipbuilding plants and any other places where war material is produced. At his discretion the President can establish such zones at any time after the passage of this law. The language of this clause is so wide that no restrictions whatever are put in the way of the establishment of dry zones anywhere in the United States.

The text of the Sheppard substitute is as follows:

"That after June 30, 1919, until the conclusion of the present war and thereafter until the termination of demobilization, the date of which shall be determined and proclaimed by the President of the United States, for the purpose of conserving the man-power of the nation and to increase efficiency in the production of arms, munitions, ships, food and clothing for the army and navy, it shall be unlawful to sell for beverage purposes, any distilled spirits, and during said time no distilled spirits held in bond shall be removed therefrom for beverage purposes except for export.

"After May 1, 1919, until the conclusion of the present war and thereafter until the termination of demobilization, the date of which shall be determined and proclaimed by the President of the United States, no grains, cereals, fruit, or other food product shall be used in the manufacture or production of beer, wine or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquor for beverage purposes.

"After June 30, 1919, until the conclusion of the present war and thereafter until the termination of demobilization, the date of which shall be determined and proclaimed by the President of the United States, no beer, wine or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquor shall be sold for beverage purposes except for export.

"The commissioner of internal revenue is hereby authorized and directed to prescribe rules and regulations, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, in regard to the removal of distilled spirits held in bond after June 30, 1919, until this act shall cease to operate, for other than beverage purposes; also in regard to the sale and distribution of wine for sacramental, medicinal or other beverage uses. After the approval of this act, no distilled, malt, vinous or other intoxicating liquors shall be imported into the United States during the continuance of the present war and the period of demobilization.

"Any person who violates any of the foregoing provisions shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding one year or by a fine not exceeding \$1000, or by both such imprisonment and fine.

"Provided that the President of the

United States be and hereby is authorized and empowered, at any time after the passage of this act, to establish zones of such size as he may deem advisable about coal mines, munitions factories, shipbuilding plants, and such other plants for war material, as may seem to him to require such action, whenever in his opinion the creation of such zones is necessary to, or advisable in, the proper prosecution of the war, and that he is hereby authorized and empowered to prohibit the sale, manufacture or distribution, of intoxicating liquors in such zones, and that any violation of the President's regulations in this regard shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year or by fine of not more than \$1000 or by both such fine and imprisonment.

"Provided, however, that nothing in this act shall be construed to interfere with the power conferred upon the President by Section 15, of the Food Control Act, approved Aug. 10, 1917."

In the course of the debate there was considerable criticism of the fact that President Wilson has not used the powers granted him by Congress whereby the liquor traffic might have been done away with long before now. This fact was interpreted by Senators Smoot and Borah as sufficient cause why it is absolutely incumbent on Congress to take immediate action in the interest of the successful prosecution of the war.

Senator Shafroth, of Colorado, declared that from the point of view of efficiency lost and harm done by the saloon since the United States entered the war it would have paid the government to have taken over all the liquor in the country and to have compensated the owners. Senator Jones, of Washington, pointed out that when boys of 18 are being called to the colors scant sympathy is due to the liquor interests and the financial institutions associated with them, if they stand to lose money through the banishment of the saloon from the land.

As soon as the Senate passes the Food Stimulation Act it will go to the House with the Sheppard amendment. When that bill was before the House a semi-prohibition amendment by Representative Randall of California was adopted by an overwhelming majority. In view of the prohibition sentiment in the lower body the passage of the Sheppard substitute is taken for granted.

Compromise Opposed

Dry Leaders Disapprove of Postponement of War-Time Prohibition

BOSTON, Mass.—The compromise in Congress to place the United States under war prohibition on July 1, next, instead of on Jan. 1, has met with manifest disapproval among many win-the-war prohibitionists. They declare it preposterous to grant the liquor interests an additional six months' grace in a period when every ounce of national energy is the supreme need to prepare for sustaining 4,000,000 United States troops in France next year.

Deleware King of Boston, an active temperance worker, expressed his objections to the compromise on Wednesday in the following interview:

"I am amazed to see that it is now proposed to have war prohibition go into effect July 1 instead of Jan. 1. When the United States first entered the war, there was a general uprising throughout the country for war prohibition, and a measure for war prohibition at once passed the national House of Representatives and it was generally admitted that there were the votes in the United States Senate to pass it provided the measure could come to a vote. The representatives in the Senate of the brewers, however, said they would filibuster and hold up the whole war program, and as President Wilson knew it was useless to appeal to their patriotism, he wrote a letter to the Anti-Saloon League of America, asking as a patriotic matter that they would withdraw the War Prohibition Amendment, which they did.

"Now after nearly a year and a half of war, when we have continually before the hampering effect of the liquor business—when the stern facts of experience have proven that war prohibition is needed to help transportation, to speed up shipbuilding, to conserve food, and especially right now, to increase the coal output, in a word, to help win the war—when such is the situation—to have a further delay of 307 days from today before putting into effect this win-the-war measure, is, I say, amazing.

"The President of the United States of America, in a proclamation, Aug. 11, 1918, 'To all those engaged in coal mining,' stated: 'The existing scarcity of coal is creating a grave danger—in fact the most serious which confronts us,' and later in the same proclamation, he speaks of the lack of coal as 'the greatest obstacle to winning the war.'

"The National Coal Association, representing an actual production of over 400,000,000 tons and over 80 per cent of the total production of soft coal, states July 12, 1918: 'The liquor traffic is curtailing coal production, and the time has come to eliminate it if there is to be the substantial increase in the coal output the war program demands. The committee unanimously and unqualifiedly believes that national prohibition for the period of the war is absolutely necessary.' And now it is proposed to postpone for 307 days the 'absolutely necessary' solution to the greatest obstacle to winning the war."

ATTEMPT TO RAISE WHEAT PRICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Gore of Oklahoma on Thursday renewed his efforts to raise the fixed price for wheat by introducing a new amendment to the Agriculture Bill, to establish prices ranging from \$2.31 to \$2.54. President Wilson once vetoed a bill carrying a similar provision.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photo
Walter Hines Page
United States Ambassador in London, whose retirement is announced

DRY MINNESOTA BY ELECTION PREDICTED

Leaders Express Confidence That
Voters Will Oppose Amend-
ment and Elect Legislators Fa-
vorable to National Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Leaders of the Minnesota Dry Federation, which is working to carry the State Prohibition Amendment in November, as well as to elect legislators who will approve the national amendment when it is submitted at the session in January, are optimistic over the situation. They are especially pleased at the result of a county option election in which Blue Earth County went dry recently, by a majority of 700 votes, reversing the vote of two years ago, when the wet vote won by a same margin. This victory brings the total of dry counties in Minnesota to 61, against 25 remaining wet, and closes 40 saloons in the county, 35 of which were in Mankato.

The Christian Science Monitor representative was told, by a politician close to the brewing interests, that the brewers are looking for defeat on the state amendment, and are not making a hard fight against it. "When Mankato goes dry, there is not much hope for the rest of the State from our standpoint," he said. The lack of expenditures by the brewers for advertisements and other publicity, tends to support his statement. However, a warning against over-confidence was sounded by the dry interests.

"The brewers are not doing a great deal of work in the open," Dr. J. G. Shably of the dry federation, said, when he was told of this statement. "Their activity so far has been of the 'gumshoe' kind, for two reasons. One is that they find it difficult nowadays to get speakers who will come out in the open for their discredited cause. The other reason is that they are talking dry victory, just as they did in the Ohio campaign in which I had a part, in order to make the prohibitionists over-confident, and cut down our vote through men who will figure that the victory is won without them, and who will not go to the polls.

"This is the main thing that we are emphasizing—calling at the ballot-box for the pink ballot on which the amendment is printed. Every man who votes on the state ticket and who does not vote on the prohibition, votes, in effect, against it, for by state law a constitutional amendment must have a majority of all the votes cast at the election. This means that if 400,000 votes are cast for the various candidates for Governor, we must have more than 200,000 favorable votes on the amendment to pass it."

The dry federation has obtained a line on every candidate for a legislator's place, state and national, and is making an earnest endeavor to see that the national amendment is assured of passage. Its organization is the most thorough of any in the history of the dry movement in Minnesota, including a central committee in every county, with county, township and precinct chairmen in charge of getting out the vote and creating prohibition sentiment.

MORE FOOTWEAR RESTRICTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Following action by the War Industries Board restricting colors of leathers and fabrics for shoes to black and two shades of tan, an additional order was put out on Thursday by the hide, leather and tanning materials section, of which C. F. Stout is the director, limiting gaiter fabrics to pigeon gray and dust tan, and duck fabrics for canvas shoes to olive brown and ecru colors, as represented on the standard color card of America.

LONDON PRESS AND DR. W. HINES PAGE

General Regret Is Expressed at
Approaching Departure of
United States Ambassador at
the Court of St. James

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, last night, announced he had learned with regret of the impending departure of Dr. Page, American Ambassador in London. General regret is also expressed in the London press, and cordial tribute is paid to Dr. Page's ability as a diplomatist, and to the tact and sympathy with which he has handled the situation both before and since the United States entered the struggle. Some of the press comments follow:

The Pall Mall Gazette

There have been few holders of his post who have not done their part in the great work of bringing England and America into a relationship worthy of their respective characters and inspirations. It has been Dr. Page's lot to grapple with mightier issues than fell to any of them, and to aid in the completion of a great historical drama. History will do full credit to the part Dr. Page played in that period when his own sympathies with the Entente were, perforce, bridled by the Fabian policy of his own government. Personality is often the main anchor of confidence in such a situation, and to none more than Dr. Page do we owe it that the two powers reached the stage of alliance without any flaw in their intermediate relations.

The Globe

The Globe writes: Dr. Page carries with him the good wishes of an entire nation and the gratitude of all whose sympathies are with the cause of the Allies. A man of letters and a diplomatist the retiring Ambassador has made his mark, in itself no slight claim to distinction, in a position of which the traditions justly cherished include such names as Russell Lowell and John Hay.

The Times

Under the heading of "A Great Ambassador" The Times refers to him as "a dear and honored teacher and friend." The Times continues: "Many great representatives have won golden opinions by their literary distinction, their social charm and their manifest good will to us and ours. None has had so great work to do. None could have done it with a surer instinct or with a more unflinching perception of its unspeakable promise for mankind. It was theirs to lay the foundations; it was his to raise the arch, and the success with which he has raised it, is the best tribute to their labors. The secret of that success is to be seen in Dr. Page's first speech in England. His speeches at the Pilgrim dinner, last year, and at Plymouth a little later, develop and apply the views and principles he had conveyed when first he came among us with an eloquence, a knowledge and a breadth of view proper to the highest statesmanship. They are the views and principles of President Wilson, expounded by a thinker who has got to the kernel of British national character. He has himself told us the conclusions he has reached. He has not found that English and Americans are the same people. He warns us that, in many respects the differences between them are marked. But their friendship is instinctive and necessary. It is founded upon a rock, for it depends, not merely on common blood and institutions, on common language and literature, but on the same conception of right and wrong.

The Morning Post

To the post of American Ambassador in London very special and honorable traditions attach. The United States have sent to us in illustrious succession a long line of their most eminent citizens, and it is, perhaps, the highest tribute to Dr. Page to say that he has added notably to the distinguished memories left by Russell Lowell, Bayard, John Hay, Choate and Whitelaw Reid.

The Daily Telegraph

It would not be too much to say that no Ambassador to this country has ever held office at so critical and significant a time. For future history will join the name of Mr. Page with the great alliance of American and British peoples and with the first and momentous appearance of American

troops on the plains of Europe. Perhaps we were always predestined—we on this side of the Atlantic and Americans on the other—to form a great offensive and defensive alliance. Some such beneficent event was, we may argue, sure to be realized in the fullness of the ages. Nevertheless, to the men who brought about this great consummation the tribute of our praise and of our honor must always be due. Posterity will not forget that at a crucial moment when Woodrow Wilson was President of the United States and Walter Hines Page was Ambassador the British Government was able to welcome as an ally in this colossal war the great democracy of the West. This is the great achievement, but it need not obscure smaller claims on British gratitude. Dr. Page has shown interest in Britain of very diverse kind, and there have been not a few occasions on which with evident gratification he has been able to speak freely of things of the spirit far forward from ordinary incidents and details of material life.

The Daily Chronicle

The Daily Chronicle referring to the Ambassador's Plymouth speech writes that it "deserves to take permanent high rank among the historic speeches made in English during the war."

The Westminster Gazette

If a historian, by and by, wished to define the relationship of the great powers belligerent and neutral at the beginning of the great war, he could hardly do better than point to the contrasts between the two ambassadors, Dr. Page who stood for the United States in Great Britain and Count Bernstorff, who stood for Germany in the United States. For these two, in their personalities, their methods and results that they reaped seemed to sum up in themselves the whole antithesis between Prussianism and the free nations and types of diplomacy which the two systems require. In the hands of Dr. Page and Lord Grey the relations of America and Great Britain were from the beginning serious, self-respecting and sympathetic; in hands of von Bernstorff the relations of America and Germany became, at once, hostile and anti-pathetic, until they degenerated finally into conspiracy, corruption and sabotage on one side, and alarm, resentment and open hostility on the other. No one in the last 18 months has spoken more fully and movingly in the Allied cause or more faithfully expounded the reasons for which President Wilson entered the war than Dr. Page, but his great work was in years of neutrality when he had the difficult role of upholding the claims of his country as a neutral power, without compromising the future or deflecting the course of events which was drawing America to the side of the Allies.

Lord Mayor's Regrets

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Lord Mayor, on behalf of London citizens, has conveyed to Dr. Walter Hines Page their deep regret at his relinquishment of office as American Ambassador, in discharge of which he had acquired their sincere regard and respect.

CAMPAIGN FOR DRY MISSOURI PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The Citizens Dry Alliance of Missouri is planning an intensive campaign during September, to insure the election of a dry Legislature. William J. Bryan will deliver nine or more prohibition speeches in St. Louis on Sept. 14 and 15. There will be another series of addresses by Lieut.-Gov. L. D. Dickson of Michigan, and by F. W. Corbett of Lansing, Mich. These addresses will start the campaign early in September. Mr. Bryan's St. Louis itinerary will include numerous luncheons, church meetings and one mass meeting on a Sunday afternoon.

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Clothes in sizes up to 6 years

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Trouser suits

Very manly with their straight, buttoned-on trousers. Plain colored and good chambrays with white poplin collars. Sizes 2 to 6, \$2.

Sweaters

Cute little slip-on sweaters, in colors to make school days bright. Sizes 2 to 6, \$3. Coat sweaters, all wool and warm, \$5.50, \$6.50 and \$7.50.

For rainy days

Rubberized sateen rain capes, \$2.50. Diminutive umbrellas, \$1.10 to \$3.95.

First school coats

Good, warm, serviceable coats in corduroy, cheviot, velours and velveteen, each a thorough Filene value, \$6 to \$35.

A SOUTH AFRICAN TRIBUTE TO BRITAIN

Minister of Railways and Har-
bors Impressed by the "Mighty
Efforts Put Forth" by the
United Kingdom in the War

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—A fine tribute to the "absolutely resolute spirit of the people of this country in regard to the war," was paid by the Hon. Henry Burton, Minister of Railways and Harbors for the Union of South Africa, at the city luncheon given in his honor by the South African Trade Association, the South African owners' committee and the South African section of the London Chamber of Commerce. Sir Owen Phillips was in the chair.

"I have been deeply impressed," Mr. Burton said, "by the mighty efforts put forth by the people of these islands, as has been every South African visiting these shores. At the most critical stage of this struggle the will to liberty of this people and the support and courage they have displayed have been the mainstay of the allied cause in the prevention of a hideous disaster. This nation of freedom-loving people has good reason to thank God devoutly for the precious gift of obstinacy. It has been largely instrumental in saving the soul of the world."

He would, Mr. Burton declared, take back with him to South Africa a deep and enduring impression of the great power which the British people had devoted unremittingly to the prosecution of a great ideal and in the whole of his stay nothing had struck him so forcibly as the quiet matter-of-fact—because they were matter-of-fact—people—and at the same time absolutely resolute spirit of the people of this country in regard to the war. One word, he declared, was due to the city men of London and the business men of England. He had felt much impressed at the curious significant subjugation of all interests, financial and otherwise, to the supreme business which lay before the country.

Mr. Burton went on to refer to South African prospects, remarking what an enormous impetus the war had given to manufacturing industries. In the minister's opinion the prospects were good for the future, though high freights might continue for a time.

As to the question of markets, Mr. Burton pointed out that South Africa had a large area, with a population equal to that of Australia or Canada, and that fact that it was not altogether European did not alter the situation. It was his opinion that in the future the markets for manufactured articles would extend even locally so as to justify the prosecution of industries. South Africa had been and was a great exporter of raw materials. She was now, in addition, an exporter of fat, butter, cheese, dried fruit and so forth. There had also been an enormous development of the maize and meat export, yet both were capable of indefinite expansion.

South Africa's financial position was sound, he said, the position of commerce and industry perfectly satisfactory and it would be most favorable from an after-war point of view as compared with other countries involved in the war, in fact he doubted whether any other country would be in such a favorable condition for expansion and development as South Africa would be.

South Africa, said Mr. Burton concluding, would welcome with open arms settlers of the right sort. The European population was too small and they wanted the kind of settlers who would help build up the country.

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WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON

FRENCH ACADEMY AND ITS AWARDS

Receptions to Seven New Members Provide Busy Winter Season—Marshal Joffre's Problem of Succeeding M. Claretie

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France — During recent times the Académie Française has been much occupied, and high responsibilities have been cast upon it, for this is the season for awarding the great prizes, the elevation of many laureates, as they are termed, and such business, so pregnant for ambitions and reputations, is not less extensive in times of war than in those of peace. A little criticism has been directed against the Academy system at times, and this year again, on the point that no matter whether the talent or the work is forthcoming or not, the prizes in full volume and value must be awarded. When a year is replete with grand literary production only the same number of prizes are given as when the work is meager and unsatisfying. At present, indeed, with special prizes, the competitions have perhaps been more numerous than ever before, and it would appear to some that not only the actualities but the possibilities of production are much reduced. Still there is the feeling that a high point of artistic quality is being attained, which the war inflames.

At the outset of a few notes upon the further progress of the foremost literary institution of the world, and apparently the only one except the Spanish Academy that maintains its labors almost unimpaired, on the basis that if the artistic spirit of France should fall then the best part of France herself would fall, it should be recorded that at the most recent sitting, presided over by M. Alfred Capus, that distinguished member read the following message which the "Compagnie," as it calls itself, had just received: "While its compatriots celebrate the French national festival, as if it had always been their own, the American Academy repeats its proud illustrious company of historic renown its loyal and fraternal greeting. It is happy and proud to see the American armies united to yours in defense of the good things that make life worth living." This message was signed by Messrs. Sloane (chancellor), Johnson (secretary), Blashfield, Butler, Hastings, and Thomas (directors), and Roosevelt, Root, Bartlett, French, Gilbert and Melchers. The Academy immediately dispatched a telegram of thanks.

The Academy has lately been concerned with the question of the various receptions, of newly elected members that must take place in the near future, betokening an active autumn season. There are now no fewer than seven of these new members awaiting their formal reception, before which they cannot take their seats beneath the cupola, or vote or act in any way as members. As most are aware, the reception is an elaborate business, and the new member having been introduced with fit ceremony, it is the custom and the duty for him to deliver an extensive address upon the work of the predecessor whose chair he fills. It is the fact of this address that gives a point to the selection of the particular chairs by candidates. This carefully prepared essay is to be regarded in many ways as the most important work of its kind delivered by its author, it is made on an occasion of high significance to the most distinguished and critical audience in the world, and is generally printed in full in a special supplement to *Le Temps*. It necessitates, of course, a deep and careful study of the works of the previous member. At the same sitting a complement is provided in the response delivered by some other member selected for the purpose. Having seven of these great functions to perform, the Academy has a long program before it. It is not expected that the seven can all be received before the end of the next winter. Anyhow, there is one who is not in a position to attend for his reception at present, and that is General Lyautey. His highly important work as High Commissioner in French Morocco will not yet permit him to devote himself to the study of the life and works of Henry Houshage, to whom he succeeded in March, 1912.

The case of Marshal Joffre, who was elected a few months ago, is also a little difficult. The marshal was elected in circumstances which caused some discussion (though the propriety of electing him was never in doubt) and the Academy considered itself honored, and the conqueror of the Marne, as he is invariably termed in academic circles, professes no literary accomplishments or work beyond a few military or governmental reports and the historic addresses to his troops in the early period of the war. Yet he will sit in the chair of one of the most distinguished Academicians of the times, M. Jules Claretie, and it is rather much to expect the marshal, who has so little of the literary temperament, to study his works and make such a discourse upon them as would excite the interest of the general body of members. There is talk, therefore, of M. Jean Richepin, who will be charged to receive him, taking extra responsibilities upon himself. The other new members are understood to be at work on their addresses. M. Barthou and Mgr. Baudrillart are studying the life and works of Henry Roujon and the Comte de Mun respectively; M. Henry Boylesve applies himself to the critical consideration of the prolific life of Alfred Mézières, and M. de Curel to the dramatic work of Paul Hervieu. The most recently elected member is M. Jules Cambon, and he will have plenty of time in which to form a proper appreciation of the productions of his predecessor, M. Francis Chalmers. It has already been decided that M. Maurice Donnay will make the response to M. Barthou, and that MM. Marcel, Prévoist, and Boudroux will have the responsibility of receiving Mgr. Baudrillart and M. Boylesve respectively.

The permanent secretary announces that two separate gifts of 100,000 francs each have just been made to the Academy for the benefit of those who have suffered in the war. The first of these handsome presents comes from M. Géhère, who indicates that the income from the sum invested should be divided into two equal parts each year and given to two needy French country families who must each have at least four children. One of these families must belong to the Department of Mayenne and the other to the Department of Maine-et-Loire. The second gift of 100,000 francs comes from M. Pierre Laborde Martinto, a Havana planter who belonged originally to Ossès in the Basses Pyrénées. He specifies that the income from his gift shall be distributed to families, with certain qualifications, who are natives of Ossès. If there are no families who answer the necessary qualifications the income may be given to unmarried men, natives of Ossès, who have suffered through the war; and in the unlikely event of there being none such, the money is to be divided among five families or individuals belonging to Ossès who have fallen upon unfortunate times.

The Academy has made the following awards: The Grand Prix de Littérature of 10,000 francs, for a novel or any other work of the imagination in prose, to Mme. Gérard d'Houville (Mme. Henri de Rénier, née Héridia); the Grand Prix Broquette-Gonin of 10,000 francs, awarded every five years, for a work of a philosophical, political, or purely literary character, to M. Emile Mâle for his studies in religious art; the Grand Prix Gobert of 9,000 francs for historical work, to M. Pierre de Nolhac for his "Histoire du Château de Versailles," and the second Prix Gobert of 10,000 francs to M. Edouard Driault for his "Napoleon et l'Europe" while the Prix Thérouanne of 4,000 francs is divided among Baron Beyens (2,000 francs), M. E. Auerbach (1,000 francs), M. Georges Picavet (500 francs), and M. E. Sageret (500 francs).

As to the most interesting of these awards, that of the Grand Prix de Littérature, there is a consensus of opinion that the Academy has done well in bestowing this most coveted prize upon "Gérard d'Houville," which is the pseudonym of Mme. Henri de Rénier, whose maiden name was Marie Anthélette de Héridia. The daughter of one Academician and wife of another, there have been few ladies more distinguished in modern French literature, and she would assuredly have been an Academician herself, but for the rule of the forty that their company must consist solely of males. She is, indeed, a born poet, for she was only a child in short frocks who would scarcely have been suspected of any other diversion than that of playing with a doll, when she published her first verses in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* entitled "Fils de la Vierge." That was in 1883. Afterward she published much more poetry in the same review, always employing three asterisks for signature. Then she wrote novels, such as "Inconscience," "Esclave" and "Temps d'Aimer," beautiful things, poems in prose as they have been called, which achieved great popularity. The latest book from her pen, a novel entitled "Jeune Fille," appeared in the early part of 1916.

GERMAN ATTEMPT TO EXPLAIN DEFEAT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONDON, England—On several occasions I have quoted passages from the letters of a private correspondent, "V," whose identity may not be revealed, writes Captain R. P. P. Rowe. His expert criticism of German strategy has been more than justified by events. In a recent letter he shows humorous appreciation of the Berlin semi-official telegram by means of which the German High Command sought to explain away the crushing defeat it suffered at the hands of Marshal Foch in the latest battle of the Marne. That document states that the Supreme Army Command had several aims in its attack on the southern bank of the Marne, one of them being that it should finally give rise to the long-expected French counter-offensive. It concludes: "The task of the German troops fighting on the southern bank of the Marne was thereby entirely fulfilled, and a further holding of the lines was unnecessary. The German command can now withdraw troops to the northern bank for fresh, important tasks."

V's remarks are as follows: "Before proceeding to appreciate the wisdom of this précis, I may remind you of the claim I made in my last letter, when writing of the German attack on the Oise and toward the Marne; viz., that the German High Command continued to show itself devoid of intelligent strategy, and for that reason the present enemy offensive in France is foredoomed to failure."

"Even so, I hardly expected such a complete failure as has been achieved by the army of the Kronprinz. The object of the offensive was to reach Epernay and Châlons, and incidentally to squeeze out the peninsula of Rheims; indeed, such a large and unavoidably bloody offensive would have been meaningless without the attainment of these objectives. "What has been the result? "By desperate fighting the Germans succeeded in crossing the Marne only to find their left wing from Rheims to La Main de Messiges hopelessly held up, their entire right flank driven in from Soissons to Château Thierry, their main line of communication either captured or under fire, and lastly—of great note as a measure of

their defeat—over 400 of their guns lost! There was nothing for it but a retirement from the south bank of the Marne; that is to say, of those who were alive and uncaptured. Calmly considered, the Germans have sustained a shocking defeat. Their losses have been enormous, and the whole of the three or four months taken up with the initiation and carrying out of their offensive have been wasted. "Perhaps the most brilliant motif in the witty statement of the Great General Staff to which I have alluded is the phrase, 'All objectives were fully attained.' Amongst these objectives must be included the north bank of the Marne, when the south bank had become untenable, and the loss of over 400 guns! Subtle strategy with a vengeance! It is difficult sometimes to enter into the mind of the Great General Staff, but perhaps the idea was to leave those 400 guns as a bait to lure the French and Americans toward the Soissons-Château Thierry road! The assumption is strengthened by the statement that one of the objectives of the attack was that it 'should finally give rise to the long-expected French counter-offensive.' The bait was eminently successful. The French and Americans advanced not only to the road, but beyond it.

"It would need the pen of Mark Twain to rival the humor of the next sentence. 'The task of the German troops was thereby entirely fulfilled, and a further holding of the lines was unnecessary.' Entirely! Note the word. Nothing went amiss; the French and Americans advanced as far as the Great General Staff had hoped, 20,000 Germans surrendered, the proper quota were killed or wounded, and all the 400 guns were got rid of! "The wit is kept up to the end. 'The German Command can now withdraw troops to the northern bank for fresh, important tasks.' Fresh important tasks! Clearly implies tasks of a similar character. Let us give the Great General Staff its due. It may possess faulty strategists, but they are brilliant humorists."

SIR J. SIMON TALKS ON NATIONS' LEAGUE
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONDON, England—Maj. Sir John Simon, K. C., M. P., recently addressed a meeting at Walthamstow on the subject of President Wilson's League of Nations. The Allies, he said, were out to see the hideous doctrine of Prussian militarism utterly overthrown, cost what it might. The fact that President Wilson was sponsor for the idea of a League of Nations proved, Sir John declared, that it was neither an unpatriotic nor a ridiculous proposal.

Sir John did not minimize the difficulties that would have to be overcome to attain such an ideal. The League of Nations, he pointed out, was not intended to be a substitute for victory in this war, but a consequence and object of victory. It was a thing that would make victory worth having. He had not, he said, identified himself with the advocates of a League of Nations, he spoke not as a partisan, but as a student and critic, and he saw the most tremendous difficulty in carrying out the scheme or any scheme like it. It would, he declared, require great national strength, the increasing development of a better kind of national temper, and a greater sympathy extending not only to the British nation, but over the entire world.

Discussing the treaty of arbitration that existed between Great Britain and the United States, Sir John Simon said one defect in it was that it made no provision for enforcing the view on the decision of the commission, and also that there was no capital way of securing that the promise made by each of the nations was going to be kept. He did not understand President Wilson to mean that there were going to be no armies and navies, but that armies and navies should be neither so large nor so expensive as at present. He pleaded that the League of Nations should not be regarded as a visionary idea. It was, he said, too serious a subject to be treated with contempt. England and America did not regard their treaty as a matter of ridicule. Why, he asked, could they not get the splendid Republic of France to come in and make a third? France could help to make the bond stronger and more powerful, and restrain excesses.

Continuing, Sir John Simon said a crucial question was whether President Wilson intended to include Germany. As he understood it the league would admit any civilized nation that honestly accepted the conditions. He admitted he saw no sign at all at present from those responsible for German policy of their accepting anything of the sort. So long as any nation held the devil's doctrine of force, he added, there was no room for a League of Nations, but if such another war as the present came about civilization would crumble to pieces.

TRADE-MARKS BILL FAVORED
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Favorable report was voted Thursday by the Senate Commerce Committee upon a bill providing for the registration of international trade-marks and designed to carry into effect recommendations made by the convention for the protection of trade-marks and commercial names held in Buenos Aires in 1910.

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WISDOM OF MALVY TRIAL QUESTIONED

Opinions Expressed That Affair Was Unnecessary and That M. Malvy Meant Well—Bearing on Caillaux Affair

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—However useless it may appear from some points of view to speculate upon what a sequence of events might have been if beginnings had been different, there is something occasionally to be learned from such reflections, and a considerable section of thoughtful people in French political and other circles are setting themselves to learn it now. They are asking themselves in the corridors of the Senate, and in the clubs and elsewhere where people meet and debate, whether, if the high authorities had known as much at the outset as they did when the Malvy trial was half-way through and the prosecution had produced its evidence, there would have been any trial at all. And to this it is to be added that if a vote could have been taken on this problem among all these varied and promiscuous debaters, it is certain that a majority would have returned a negative answer.

The prevailing impression at the half-way stage was that the whole thing was rather a pity, and that in the past there had clearly been a tendency in this case, if in no other, to paint France a little blacker than she really was. There is virtue in that, so it is held, and there is something else. The virtue lies in the fact that once having discovered treason in her bosom, France evinced her absolute determination to sweep her house until it was spotless again. There was M. Clemenceau as chief sweeper; the cry was shouted that every nook and corner should be scrubbed and dusted until it was clean again, and the enthusiasm for this process of purification ran very high. To a certain extent, it is suggested, M. Malvy, former Minister of the Interior, has been the victim of this enthusiasm. Clearly, if the prosecution had known all at the beginning, that they knew later, they would not have advanced the same charges, since before the trial opened they were compelled to withdraw the more serious, and substitute something of a very mild and paltry nature, involving the comparatively simple question as to how far M. Malvy was indiscreet and unwise, and then culpably so, in his policy of placating the disturbing elements in France. When the desire for the cleansing process was surging, M. Leon Daudet launched his charges of treason, and there was the heavy indictment made by M. Clemenceau. As to the latter, it is to be remembered now—as too often it is not—that M. Clemenceau never charged M. Malvy with treason against France, but only insisted that his action and conduct had been against her interests.

The general opinion, voiced in every circle, is that no accuser could have made a weaker presentation of his accusation than did M. Leon Daudet in the opening stages of this present trial. He was most voluble, the sentences of blame, of accusation, poured from his lips in a torrent, but it was all opinion, deduction and insinuation, and in not one of his statements was there the least concrete evidence or proof. He wound up his tirade by a bold declaration that he maintained every charge that he had made at first, and that, in effect, he believed the very worst of M. Malvy; but the Haute Cour was cold to the protestations of the director of the Royalist and Roman Catholic newspaper, and it came to have an uneasy feeling about the whole business, realizing that though it had never depended on M. Daudet, he had certainly been a strong factor. In his long harangue he was just as an advocate; he gave no evidence as a witness.

Naturally, the Socialists and their newspapers, having no affection for these extremists at the other end of the political scale, who desire, as they do not mind saying, that a king shall reign in France again, laughed at the result, and held M. Daudet up to scorn, calling him the "Dément Furieux." No newspaper of any complexion outside those akin to M. Daudet's own, had anything good to say about his statement, many had much that was bad, and the highly responsible governmental journals remained discreetly silent. But some strong things were said, and for an example, the *Ligue des Droits de l'Homme* held a special meeting, passed a drastic resolution at once, and had it published broadcast. A part of it was as follows: "It is established from today that M. Leon Daudet has made his accusation without proofs. It is established that, in time of war, when

the common safety calls for unity among the people and confidence among the soldiers, M. Leon Daudet has not hesitated by a noisy and calumnious denunciation to shake that confidence and to compromise that unity. Since the war began, no greater crime has been committed against the country. The League of the Rights of Man regrets that it has not found either in the report of M. Pérès or in the charge of M. Merillon any word of blame against the calumniator or any expression of regret. It appeals to public opinion and calls upon its 72,000 members to denounce everywhere the peril that such methods may bring to national defense and to the good name of our country."

When the original and serious accusation of treason was dropped by the prosecution, the other, that of guilty negligence and complicity with the various defeatist maneuvers, was substituted for it and strengthened. This had inevitably something of the appearance of the prosecution striving to save its face, and the movement was regarded with much suspicion, especially when in the early stages of the prosecution it was seen that the charges were going none too well, and that there was a chance that they, too, would fail. On the other hand, it was urged that the secondary charges were unfair to M. Malvy in that the case was to some extent prejudiced by the atmosphere created by the others which had been abandoned, and also that in the country and abroad, much of the impression created by those original charges would still remain and there would be an idea that, after all, this was a treason trial of a sort, when in reality it was nothing of the kind. For such reasons and others, and because the general effect is to make France seem worse than she is, there is that strong feeling that, if at the beginning it had nothing to go on but these secondary charges, there would have been no case started against the former Minister.

There is another point of consequence, and it is that it is maintained very strongly in high legal circles, that, in the existing circumstances, all the proceedings before the Haute Cour are now illegal. It is urged that the Senate had no legal power to extend the scope of the charges or change their character, and that it had certainly no power to arraign M. Malvy on a constructive charge. M. Paul Menier, a well-known lawyer and deputy, has written several articles in *La Vérité* to this effect, and he presents his own view and that of many others that when the original accusation of treason against M. Malvy was abandoned, the whole case fell through, or should have done so.

All that being said on the one side, it is still generally realized that M. Malvy's faults in the administration of home affairs were many and grave, whatever may have been the feeling and intention underlying them. It is admitted, of course, from the withdrawal of the original charges, that he was never in association with the enemy and that the suggestion that he delivered the French plans for an offensive to the said enemy is utterly wrong. But on the other hand he carried the policy of placating difficult elements at home to extraordinary lengths. The Union Sacrée is a great and splendid ideal, but M. Malvy is presented in the evidence as pursuing it by reckless and most dangerous means. He gives subsidies to defeatist newspapers, favors the notorious Almeyda and many others, is kind to anarchists, and when some of the most inveterate stop-the-war elements in French Socialist and labor circles wish to go to Switzerland to discuss their schemes with their German friends, he grants them passports. The agents of the Sureté Générale everywhere in France are exercising vigilance and giving warnings to the ministry of the printing of defeatist pamphlets and the sending of them among the soldiers to the front, soldiers who at the time were a little depressed by the bad fortune that had been attending military efforts; they were warning the ministry of machinations in many quarters, and urged M. Malvy to do many things, such, for example, as to refuse those passports to Merheim and his associate, but M. Malvy turned down all advice and gave the dangerous elements full liberty; even stroked them kindly.

Some of these charges he denies, and for the rest he says that this policy was indorsed by the different governments with whom he served.

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and that the various premiers approved of what he was doing. Thus it became a matter of politics, desperate politics, perhaps, but still politics, and from the outset of the trial it was clear that the Senate as the Haute Cour was taking that view, and that it felt itself all the time to be much more of a Senate than of a legal tribunal. Occasionally, the proceedings simply took the form of a debate. The indiscretions—to call them so—of M. Malvy, were made to appear so glaring and extravagant that inevitably the indictment of culpability was strengthened.

There are two special points to be noticed. One is that the case has united the dissenting sections in socialism and labor in strong support of the former Minister. When the trial opened, the annual conference of the C. G. T. or the Confédération Générale du Travail was being held, and M. Merheim is one of the foremost elements in this organization, being, in fact, the leader of the Minoritaires, the advocates of speedy peace by almost any means short of surrender, and, as with the Socialists, these Minoritaires are now in the nature of being in a majority. At the conference the question of that visit to Switzerland was a chief topic of debate, not in connection with the Malvy trial or any point about the passports, but as to what came of it and what happened in Switzerland. It was inevitable that reference should be made to the proceedings before the Haute Cour, and not surprising that Merheim should exclaim that in that trial it was not M. Malvy who was arraigned but the whole of the working classes. The conference agreed, shouted, "Vive Malvy!" and passed a resolution unanimously condemning the proceedings. It would appear that M. Malvy is now supported earnestly by the whole of the organized forces of French Labor, and that is a consummation which the government of France would not willingly have brought about. It establishes an extremely delicate position and does not assist the Union Sacrée.

The other point is that behind these proceedings the figure of M. Caillaux looms continually. In his formal accusation the public prosecutor, M. Merillon, emphasized the close political relations that existed between M. Caillaux and M. Malvy. He said that M. Malvy, as Minister of the Interior, appeared to be the faithful servant of the party leader who wished to keep his influence in state affairs. If his entry into the Cabinet was not actually imposed by M. Caillaux, it was anyhow assured by him. He was the Caillaux representative in a Cabinet to which, in the existing circumstances, Caillaux himself could not be admitted. His policy was much the same, that is, so far as his attitude to the more difficult elements of the political Left was concerned; and, for the rest M. Malvy was an easy-going man with no great ideals, and mainly concerned with finding the smoothest and easiest path to tread upon, and making life pleasant for himself and his friends. So again the question arose as to whether this policy of placating did not far outstep the bounds of discretion, and whether there was not a most culpable negligence, a blind overlooking of the essential and intense interests of the state at the most critical period of its history, such as was not to be passed over as mere political error.

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SUSPECTED MAIL SEIZED IN CHICAGO

Held-Up of About 2,000,000 Letters Followed by Issue of Search Warrants

CHICAGO, Ill.—Upward of 2,000,000 letters and other mailed documents of alleged seditious import have been seized recently. As a result more than 300 search warrants were issued secretly to post office inspectors, cooperating with United States District Attorney Charles F. Clyne, it became known Thursday.

According to reports, practically every pro-German and anti-war organization has been made a target, and the use of the mails denied them.

Among those named in the search warrants are:

The Socialist Party and affiliated organizations, their officials and publications.

The I. W. W., its defense fund organizations, their officials and publications.

Among the out-of-town individuals and organizations mentioned in the warrants are:

State Socialist Party, Huntington, W. Va.
Room 831, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

HIGHER WAGES FOR RAILROAD LABORERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Higher wages for railroad track laborers and for certain classes of clerks were recommended to Director-General McAdoo, Thursday, by the Board of Railroad Wages and Working Conditions. The advances proposed range between 15 and 25 per cent, it is said, and would affect more than 300,000 employees. Mr. McAdoo will act soon on the recommendations.

POSTMASTERS NOMINATED
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Nominations of nearly 2,000 postmasters for cities, towns and villages in all parts of the country were sent to the Senate on Thursday by President Wilson. Most of the nominees are present postmasters continued in office for another term.

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INJUSTICE SEEN IN PUBLIC PAYMENTS

Amount Paid to Roman Catholic Institutions for Dependent Children in Cook County, Ill., Four-Fifths of Money So Spent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The amount of public money which has been paid and is still being paid to Roman Catholic institutions for dependent children in this county might not argue so much comment if equal amounts were being paid to Protestant or non-sectarian institutions of a similar nature. In any case it is not conceivable that the practice of paying county money to sectarian institutions could be condoned. What, however, makes the practice the more striking in this community is the entirely disproportionate amount which the Roman Catholic institutions are receiving.

Back in 1905 and up to 1911, according to the report of the comptroller of Cook County covering the period 1905 to 1916, the two Roman Catholic institutions then receiving public money were getting an equal amount with two non-sectarian institutions taking care of Protestant children.

In 1912, however, seven Roman Catholic institutions were added to the list and the Roman Catholic appropriations were greatly enlarged. The jump in payments to Roman Catholic institutions which came in 1912 amounted to nearly \$100,000, to be exact, \$99,656.64. In other words, Roman Catholic institutions, which in 1911 had received \$36,000, in 1912 were increased by seven and the total appropriation for the nine was advanced to \$135,656.64. In the meantime the two non-sectarian institutions which had drawn \$35,919.28 of county money in 1911 had an increase in 1912 of \$9,206.23, making their 1912 receipts from this source \$45,125.49. The increase for these two non-sectarian institutions was not proportionate to the increase for the two original Roman Catholic institutions, for in the case of one of the latter the payment was doubled in 1912 and the other had its payment tripled.

A German Lutheran school came in for the first time in 1911 for \$1200. In 1912 it drew \$2,440.75. Later, opposition within the Lutheran church to a Lutheran institution getting public money led to the dissolution of this institution, and its backers, who re-established it under other circumstances, now claim it to be non-sectarian.

In 1913 some more non-sectarian institutions began to receive public money. Two came in that year and two more in 1914. In 1915 the "Cook County Kinderheim," the Lutheran institution, was made over and appears as two schools. In all, there were in 1915 eight non-sectarian institutions and nine Roman Catholic ones. The appropriations for the non-sectarian ones were much smaller than for the Roman Catholic institutions.

The ratio, in fact, appeared to settle down to about four-fifths of the appropriation for the Roman Catholic institutions and one-fifth for the non-sectarian ones. The high-water mark of county appropriations for dependent children was reached in 1914. In that year, according to the comptroller's report, the county paid out \$307,558.10. Of this \$249,653.23 was paid to Roman Catholic institutions and \$57,904.87 to the rest, including the Lutheran Kinderheim, which received \$3,501.92. In 1916 the ratio was maintained. The total payment was \$297,652.05. Of this the Roman Catholic institutions received \$246,936.81 and the non-sectarian institutions \$50,715.24.

The foregoing figures on state support of charity work may throw some light on the frequently made comparisons between Roman Catholic and Protestant charity work, to the disadvantage of the latter.

PROTECTION FOR THE LIBERTY BONDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A committee has been formed here to work out a plan for the establishment of a country-wide organization for the protection and support of the market for Liberty bonds, both present and future issues. It has been proposed that a large company be incorporated, the stock to be held by various banking institutions and investment houses, the organization to have the support and backing of the Secretary of the Treasury and the War Finance Corporation.

LANDLORDS FORCED TO REDUCE RENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

SHARON, Pa.—Determined to stop rent profiteering, the Sharon Chamber of Commerce has started a thorough investigation of the situation, and at the first meeting of the committee forced three landlords to reduce their rent. One landlord was forced to reduce his rent from \$30 to \$21 a month; another from \$25 to \$20 a month; and the third from \$22.50 to \$12 a month. Members of the chamber report that rent profiteering is already on the wane in Sharon.

PAN-AMERICAN LABOR FEDERATION PROJECT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An international conference of labor unions of the United States and Mexico, at Laredo, Tex., on Nov. 13, for the purpose of establishing a Pan-American federation of labor, is announced in the August issue of the American Federationist. The conference, it is

claimed, is the result of recent interchange of visits of labor missions of the two countries. It is stated that President Wilson and President Carranza have been invited to attend the conference, as have also the governors of all the border states on both sides of the line. Among the subjects which will be considered are the establishment of better conditions for workmen who emigrate from one country to another; the establishment of a better understanding and relationship between the peoples of the United States and Mexico, and means for protection.

NICARAGUA AND HONDURAS AGREE

Residents of Two Republics to Submit Boundary Controversy to the United States

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Nicaragua and Honduras have agreed to submit their threatened armed clash over a long-standing boundary dispute by agreement, at the request of the United States, to withdraw all troops from their borders and submit the controversy to the United States through their ministers in Washington. The presidents of the two Republics a week ago, accepted an invitation from the government here, to adopt this solution of their difficulties.

A decision of the King of Spain, who had been asked to arbitrate, failed to satisfy Nicaragua, and several weeks ago, Nicaraguan troops were sent to the border to enforce claims to territory involved.

Recent dispatches from Salvador, telling of renewed prospects of trouble, are believed to have been based upon old information. State Department officials are confident that neither side has violated the agreement for withdrawal of troops. The understanding here is that discovery of gold along one of the border rivers is chiefly responsible for the controversy.

Invasion of Honduras Report Denied

SAN SALVADOR, Salvador.—The newspapers here publish reports that Nicaraguan troops have invaded Honduras, the government of Nicaragua claiming that it does not look upon the recent arbitration of the boundary dispute between the countries as legal. Nicaragua, it is said, claims that the decision of the King of Spain favors Honduras. The newspapers declare that the Honduran Minister to Nicaragua has been handed his passports, and given 24 hours to leave the country.

The Nicaraguan Minister here declares that the reports are absolutely untrue and without foundation, while the Honduran Minister says alarmist reports are being circulated in order to create disaffection in the other countries of Central America.

STABILIZED SHOE PRICE ADVOCATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Manufacturers of boots and shoes were in Washington a few weeks ago consulting with the War Industries Board in reference to the reduction of their products to a few sample lines, involving the cutting out of all fancy shoes and the reduction of prices, and they have been here again for two days continuing the work.

The makers have agreed to cut out many styles of shoes, but the matter of prices had not been settled on Wednesday. Bernard Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, has urged a stabilized price, which will allow a fair profit for makers and distributors, and an agreement to this will probably be reached.

PRESIDENT NAMES TREASURY OFFICIAL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Albert Rathbone of New York was nominated Thursday by President Wilson to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury to succeed Oscar T. Crosby, who is representing the Treasury in France.

Mr. Rathbone a New York Lawyer

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Albert Rathbone, who was nominated today to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is a well-known lawyer here. His firm, Joline, Larkin & Rathbone, has been prominent as counsel for traction and other corporations and in litigations involving corporation finance.

For the last eight months Mr. Rathbone has associated himself in a voluntary capacity with the Treasury Department, his work dealing particularly with the loans which the United States Government has made to the Allies. His experience in railroad litigation and financial matters generally has extended back over 25 years. He is a native of Albany and is a graduate of Williams College.

WEBB-KENYON LAW VIOLATIONS

CONCORD, N. H.—At the coming term of the United States court more than 200 cases of importing liquor from Massachusetts into New Hampshire will be brought up. Violations of the Webb-Kenyon law have resulted in arrests practically every day. Burns P. Hodgman, United States commissioner, has taken over practically all the cases in the state courts under federal charges.

MAINE JUSTICE RETIRES

AUGUSTA, Me.—The resignation of George E. Bird, associate justice, of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, sent to the Governor and Council, went into effect Thursday. Justice Bird, who is a resident of Portland, retires on half pay. He was first appointed by Gov. William T. Cobb, and reappointed by Gov. Oakley C. Curtis for a term of seven years.

MEXICAN INCIDENT IS BELIEVED CLOSED

Mutual Expressions of Regret Between Officers of United States and Mexican Troops Averts Complications

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

NOGALES, Ariz.—Complications between the United States and Mexico as an outgrowth of the clash between Mexican and United States soldiers here, Tuesday afternoon, in which 59 persons were killed and wounded, have been averted. Mutual expressions of regret were exchanged between Brig.-Gen. Rosey Cabell, U. S. A., and Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, representing the United States and Mexican governments, respectively, and the affair is now closed. General Cabell and Calles also reached an agreement by which United States and Mexican troops are to be removed from the immediate border, which runs through the middle of the main street of the town.

The United States casualties are placed at two killed and 28 wounded, and Mexican Consul Zertuche said the Mexican casualties numbered 13 killed and 15 wounded, including four officers and 15 privates. The Mexican casualties were much higher, as many were seen being carried into houses on the Mexican side of the town during the firing.

It has been established that the firing started on the Mexican side of the border, and that Mexican customs guards and civilians were largely responsible for the trouble.

Neither American nor Mexican soldiers are responsible for the beginning of the affray, and only participated after the firing had become general.

The firing began at 4:15 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, when a Mexican attempted to cross into the United States. He was halted by the United States customs guard, who twice ordered the man to halt, and after the second command drew his pistol, but did not fire. The Mexican customs guards thereupon began firing on the United States guards, and Mexican and United States soldiers then took up the fight.

After the firing had continued for an hour and a half, the Mexican raised a white flag over the Mexican consulate, and United States Consul E. M. Lawton and Captain Abasco, commanding the Mexican garrison, went into conference, as a result of which a truce was agreed to under which firing was to cease until 8 o'clock Wednesday morning. Sniping continued, however, for several hours.

No More Sniping Reported

Assurances Given That Renewal of Attacks Will Be Prevented

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The State Department received information from one of its consular agents on the Mexican border on Thursday afternoon that no more sniping had been going on at Nogales, Ariz., since Wednesday night. At a conference in the afternoon between Brig.-Gen. de Rosey Cabell, of the United States border force, and Gen. Elias Calles, Governor of Sonora, assurances were given by the Mexican official that he had sufficient forces to prevent a renewal of the attacks.

Robert Lansing, United States Secretary of State, says the State Department will take no action and will not consider any action until the military authorities have completed their investigation. From a diplomatic point of view, he said, it makes no difference whether the attack was made by regular Mexican troops or by bandits.

Drunken Civilians Blamed

NOGALES, Ariz.—Drunken civilians on the Mexican side of the border were held responsible Thursday for the shooting late Wednesday night which resulted in the wounding slightly of an American soldier.

Brigadier-General Cabell announced Thursday that everything was quiet throughout the night and no further trouble was anticipated. Reinforcements have arrived here and are going into camp near the border. Rumors that Mexican federal reinforcements were arriving at Nogales, Sonora, and intruding were denied.

COAL PRODUCTION SHOWS INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Fuel Administration reports an increase of 167,600 gross tons in anthracite production for the week ending Aug. 24 above the previous week. This is good news, in view of the fact that in accordance with the President's request, coal for domestic purposes is to be given preference over everything else.

Another bit of cheering news comes from the Connellsville fields, where the production of bituminous coal for the week ending Aug. 23 broke all records, amounting to 716,954 tons.

NEW TELEPHONE CHARGES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Under orders issued on Thursday, all changes in telephone rates must be submitted to Postmaster-General Burleson for approval before becoming effective, and the companies are required to make a charge for installing new telephones or changing the locations of old ones.

ST. LOUIS AS ORDNANCE CENTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Under the new arrangements worked out by the United

States Department of Ordnance, the newly created St. Louis organization headed by Marvin E. Singleton, district chief of ordnance, will handle the ordnance production for virtually the entire western half of the United States. Jackson Johnson, president of the Chamber of Commerce, has been named as regional adviser of the St. Louis District War Industries Board with H. C. Wood of St. Louis as his assistant. Other subregional chairmen will be named for Missouri and Arkansas.

PATRIOTIC WORK IS COMMENDED

Loggers and Lumbermen Indorse the Action of Colonel Disque in Spruce Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SPOKANE, Wash.—Two hundred and twenty-six delegates, representing 25,000 loggers and lumbermen of the Northwest, met at Spokane on Tuesday and adopted the following resolutions:

"We, the representatives of 25,000 loggers and lumbermen of the Inland Empire in convention assembled, having had our attention called to resolutions adopted by various organizations of labor criticizing the commanding officer of the spruce production division for his activities in promoting the interests of the workmen of the logging and lumber industry through the Loyal Legion, desire to express our disapproval of such action; therefore be it

"Resolved, that we most heartily indorse the action of Col. Brice P. Disque in enrolling the patriotic workmen of the Northwest as members of the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen, thus mobilizing labor in a manner that has made it possible to obtain the products required for government needs.

"Resolved, that we commend his efforts to broaden the functions and usefulness of the Loyal Legion by obtaining for the workmen that represent equal representation with the employers in the adjustment of wage scales and all other matters of mutual interest, and have confidence in his ability and desire to further aid us."

SOUTHERN CATTLE SHIPMENTS PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Large shipments of cattle from the poorer crop regions of Texas and Oklahoma to pasture land in Pennsylvania, Virginia and other eastern states, are about to be undertaken by the Railroad Administration, upon request of the Food Administration. To make possible this food conservation measure, a decrease of 25 per cent in freight rates has been granted through recommendation of the Food Administration, to take effect as soon as the new tariffs can be published.

FAIRBANKS FAMILY REUNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

DEDHAM, Mass.—The Fairbanks family in America held its seventeenth annual reunion in this town Wednesday at the old Jonathan Fairbanks house, erected in 1836 and preserved through a fund established by the family association. There were about 250 representatives of the family from various parts of the United States present. Albert P. Langtry, Secretary of the State of Massachusetts, was the speaker of the day. The Fairbanks family service flag, containing 220 stars, was unfurled. Henry Irving Fairbanks of this town was elected president for the coming year.

MAINE ODD FELLOWS ELECT

PORTLAND, Me.—Harold J. Toward of Waterville, grand master of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, was elected representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge, to succeed John L. Bunker of Bar Harbor, at a special session of the Grand Lodge.

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The New Fall Corsets for Fall are now ready with the same quality of materials and workmanship which have made the Modest one of the favorite front-laced corsets of America.

Modest are designed for every type, from the petite figure to the woman of extra full proportions. The advice is to get the best individual fitting under the guidance of our skilled corsetiers.

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IN ALL THE DESIRABLE COLORS
All kid gloves bought here repaired free.
Dependable Merchandise at reasonable prices.

ANDRE TARDIEU ON THE WAR SITUATION

High Commissioner of Franco-American War Cooperation Shows the Significance of the Events of Last Five Months

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Andre Tardieu, High Commissioner of Franco-American War Cooperation, who is now in Paris, has given to the Associated Press by cable a comprehensive statement summing up the military events of the last five months, and showing their present bearing on the present war situation.

Captain Tardieu relates how events in Russia by giving Germany a crushing superiority allowed the enemy from March on to undertake large offensive operations directly threatening Paris, putting Amiens, the pivot of the French-British troops under fire and cutting off railway communications with the east and north. This was on July 18. On Aug. 3 the enemy was brought back on the Vesle, the road to Nancy was freed and the access to Paris by the Marne was barred through operations in which the American troops played a prominent part.

But the German army was still powerful and its losses were counterbalanced by the gains of the preceding offensive, Captain Tardieu says. Then the British Army assumed the offensive. Amiens was liberated, Montdidier fell, the armies of Generals Debeney and Humbert started a war of position and on Aug. 19 the French reached the Oise, south of Noyon with Mangin's army. The events up to the 23d, when the main British attack began are described, and Captain Tardieu continues:

"Though it is too soon as yet to sum up as a whole, the military operations extending from Aug. 5 to Aug. 25, since the battle is still in progress, the following results have been obtained:

"1. Paris is no longer threatened.
"2. Our direct communications by rail between Paris and Calais have been reestablished, as had been those between Paris and Nancy on July 29.
"3. Our third aim, to wrest the initiative from the Germans, has likewise been attained.

"The instructions given by the German High Command to the German troops are now of a decidedly defensive nature. They confess that the situation is serious for Germany. Judging from reliable documents it seems that only 24 fresh divisions, that is to say, 24 divisions having been withdrawn from the firing line for at least a month, are now all the actual German reserves.

"Twenty-three others are being reformed.

"Forty-seven divisions, whose morale was considerably shaken, constitute the German's last reserve in the present battle.
"The answers of prisoners, secret documents and letters addressed to German soldiers reveal a great discouragement among them. They no longer believe in victory and with them it is only a question of holding on to save Germany from disaster. Germany knows now that the French and English reserves are not exhausted and at last she begins to learn the value of the help that America brings to the Allies. She realizes that the American divisions reformed after the operations along the

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Suits, Coats, Dresses,
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Milton Corset Shop

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"FROLASET CORSETS"

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211 Woodward Avenue, Grand River
McMillan Branch, Opp. Pontchartrain
111 Woodward Ave., cor. Alexandrine
1505 Woodward Ave., just below Boulevard
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Across from Gratiot

Vesle and strengthened by a constant flow of new divisions are in themselves a menace every day more imminent. The German officers taken prisoners before July 18 asserted that they did not believe in the possibility of the participation of the Americans in the battle.
"Those made prisoners in the last operations recognize that the fighting qualities of the Americans are exceedingly great and their tenacity extraordinary.
"If the whole American army, they added, shows the same dash, the German cause is lost."

NEW HAVEN BOAT LINES PERMITTED

Interstate Commerce Board Allows New Haven System to Continue Operating Steamers

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Authority was granted to the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company by the Interstate Commerce Commission on Thursday to continue its operation of steamer and barge lines through subsidiary companies. The railroad's position had been before the commission since Jan. 6, 1914.

The subsidiaries are the New England Navigation, the New England Steamship, and the New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Steamboat Companies, operating steamers between points in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New York, and tugs and lighters in New York and Boston harbors.

Under present conditions the commission holds that the water services are being operated in the interest of the public and are of advantage to commerce and convenience to the people. Tariffs of steamboat companies must be filed by Oct. 1 next.

No time limit for the railroad's operation of water lines is fixed by the order, but it sets forth that "action in the future is dependent on circumstances and conditions."

PATRIOTISM IS BAR CONVENTION TOPIC

CLEVELAND, O.—Patriotism took the place of discussions of law at the convention of the American Bar Association here on Thursday. Brig.-Gen. George P. Scriven of the United States Army, will tell on Friday how Italy is establishing courts and guaranteeing justice in Albania. Maj.-Gen. Emilio Guglielmotti, military attaché, will respond for Italy.

Forty-seven divisions, whose morale was considerably shaken, constitute the German's last reserve in the present battle.

The answers of prisoners, secret documents and letters addressed to German soldiers reveal a great discouragement among them. They no longer believe in victory and with them it is only a question of holding on to save Germany from disaster. Germany knows now that the French and English reserves are not exhausted and at last she begins to learn the value of the help that America brings to the Allies. She realizes that the American divisions reformed after the operations along the

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GERMANY'S NEXT PEACE OFFENSIVE

Floyd Gibbons, War Correspondent, Says It Will Be Plausible and Insidious—He Calls for Peace by Dictation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That Germany's next peace offensive will be put out in a most attractive form; that it will be plausible and insidious, and not launched through diplomatic channels, was declared here by Floyd Gibbons, a war correspondent who has just returned to this country.

"The Germans," said Mr. Gibbons, "will try to create a sentiment in this country for peace. They will start afresh the whispering propaganda which is still going on to some extent. There is but one thing to do with such a propaganda: Kill it when it starts. Get the people ready to expect it, so that they may know, when it arrives on schedule time, that it is nothing more than insidious, false, pernicious, and dangerous propaganda, dangerous to the morale at home and to the morale of the men on the firing line."

Mr. Gibbons believes the propaganda will take the form of an attempt to make people believe that Germany will be ready to give up the occupied portions of France and Belgium, and renounce Alsace-Lorraine, and that, now that the tide has turned, the time has come, after four hard years of war, to talk things over.

"We must beware of our American Landsdownes," said Mr. Gibbons. "The peace talkers will possibly be able to muster up some well-known men, but that ought to make no difference as far as the real feelings of the people are concerned. If the people of this country to any extent are convinced that there is anything in the German peace offensive, the men in the American expeditionary force will be greatly disappointed. The men in the allied armies know today that they are entitled to a peace by dictation, and they will not be satisfied by less."

TRADE OPINION ON TAXES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Chamber of Commerce of the United States announced on Thursday that commercial trade organizations had overwhelmingly ratified recommendations that income tax rates should be increased and a new high war-profits tax created in revenue legislation now being framed.



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DIAMONDS—WATCHES

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS == GENERAL NEWS

R. L. MURRAY VICTOR
OVER ALEXANDER

Wins From Former Champion in
Hard-Fought Five-Set Match
in United States Singles Tour-
ney at Forest Hills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Keen tennis
marked the continuation of play in
the thirty-seventh annual United
States lawn tennis singles champion-
ships on the courts of the West Side
Club, Forest Hills, L. I., Thursday,
when R. L. Murray, winner of the
1917 patriotic tournament, and ex-
ponent of the dashing California style
of tennis, defeated the veteran court-
man, F. B. Alexander, in a five-set
match, with the scores 6-8, 8-6, 6-0,
4-6, 6-0.

Murray, entered in the champion-
ship event from the Niagara Falls
Tennis Club, has greatly improved his
form since his first appearance on the
courts this week. In his match against
T. R. Pell, the famous back-hand ex-
pert, Wednesday, he displayed many
of the brilliant strokes which won the
tournament for him a year ago, and
followers of the game who had favored
W. T. Tilden, 2d., for the next singles
champion, are now carefully recon-
sidering their views.

The former California player proved
that he had not lost any of his speed
or accuracy in placements. Alexander
put up a hard fight for the first two
sets, which were entirely even, both
in games played and points scored.
The speedy service of the winner
proved too much for the veteran to
handle, while Murray's plays at the
net were accurate and few shots
passed him. He scored several points
on well-placed lobs, shots which Alex-
ander usually made tally for him, but
which the former champion was un-
able to drive or smash with any de-
gree of accuracy Thursday.

In the third set he appeared to
weaken and Murray, without slowing
up at all, took the set without allow-
ing his opponent a single game.
However, under the sting of impending
defeat, Alexander rallied in the
next set which he took, 6-4. But
the spurt was only temporary, and
the service player won the fifth set
and match.

S. H. Voshell, United States indoor
champion, won his way into the semi-
final round of the tourney, Thurs-
day, when he defeated Lieut. Craig
Biddle of Philadelphia in straight
sets 6-2, 6-3, 9-7. The title holder
was in good form and had all of his
strokes well under control. He drove
or chop-stroked Biddle's returns for
many points and scored repeatedly
on passing shots when his opponent
rushed the net.

In the previous round Voshell barely
managed to pull out the match against
Vincent Richards, holder of the United
States doubles title with W. T. Tilden
2d., after losing the first two sets.
In the third and fourth sets, Voshell
esayed the net position and cut off
most of Richards' returns with sharp
volleys. The final set was close and
hard-fought, the newcomer to tennis
ranks making a determined effort to
win each point, but could not quite
supply the strength of play necessary
to triumph over his more experienced
opponent. Voshell took the match at
5-7, 4-6, 6-0, 6-2, 7-5.

The match between W. M. Hall and
W. T. Tilden, 2d., was started, but
rain interrupted the proceedings.
Three sets were played, however, Hall
leading at the conclusion of play with
the score 6-3, 1-6, 7-5 and the
game three to two in his favor in the
fourth set.

Tilden seemed unable to get his
speedy stroke to work, while his op-
ponent played a steady, though not
brilliant game. Both players had their
overhead strokes well under control,
but the doubles title-holder was un-
certain of his forward stroke and did
not use it as much as usual. The
match will be finished today.

Only one set was played in the
Wright-Kumagai match, the set being
won by B. C. Wright, former interna-
tionalist. The match is considered by
many to be the feature attraction of
the program so far this week. Kum-
agai, the Japanese court expert, put
up a hard fight for the set, and the
game was carried to a 10-8 before
Wright finally secured the laurels.

Kumagai has been favored as a pos-
sible 1918 singles champion, and the
victory of the United States player
came as a surprise to followers of the
game. Steady play and sure place-
ments overcame the brilliant strokes
and dashes of the Japanese player.
The finish of this match is scheduled
for today and is sure to attract a large
gallery. The summaries:

UNITED STATES SINGLES
CHAMPIONSHIPS

FOURTH ROUND

Lieut. Craig Biddle defeated Dr. H. J. K.
Morganstaler, 6-0, 6-0, 6-3.

S. H. Voshell defeated Vincent Rich-
ards, 6-7, 4-6, 6-0, 6-2, 7-5.

W. T. Tilden 2d., defeated C. B. Doyle,
6-3, 6-1, 7-5.

W. M. Hall defeated W. T. Hayes, 3-6,
6-1, 6-4, 6-1.

F. B. Alexander defeated H. A. Throck-
morton, 3-6, 3-6, 7-5, 6-3, 6-3.

R. L. Murray defeated F. B. Alexander,
6-8, 8-6, 6-0, 4-6, 6-0.

FIFTH ROUND

S. H. Voshell defeated Lieut. Craig
Biddle, 6-2, 6-3, 9-7.

SPEAKER IS SUSPENDED

CHICAGO, Ill.—Announcement was
made here, Thursday afternoon, that
Tris Speaker, outfielder for the Cleve-
land club of the American Baseball
League, had been indefinitely sus-
pended by B. B. Johnson, president of
the league. The veteran player as-
saulted an umpire in the game at
Philadelphia, Wednesday.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Underwood & Underwood

R. L. Murray

Winner of 1917 patriotic singles tourney

INTEREST SHOWN
IN SENIOR GAMES

Many Entries From the Army
and Navy Camps for United
States Track Events

BOSTON, Mass.—Considerable in-
terest has been developed among the
army and navy stations in New Eng-
land, in the senior United States track
championships which are scheduled
to take place at the Great Lakes Naval
Training Station, next month. F. W.
Rubien, president of the A. A. U., has
sent letters to naval and army officers
throughout the United States, notifi-
ing them of the coming championships.
He also informed them that it would
be a certainty that he will be given them.
The athletes in their charge were allowed
to participate in the title games.

Nothing definite has been forth-
coming, however, as to whether or
not the athletes will be allowed to
make the trip, but as the heads of the
first naval district and the North-
eastern Department have always been
in favor of all branches of athletics,
if there is a possibility of allowing the
young men to take part in the games,
it is a certainty that it will be given them.
If a team of athletes representing
the first naval district and Northeast-
ern Department make the trip to the
national meet, it is likely G. V. Brown,
director of athletics in the first naval
district, will make the trip with them.

He has been to Olympic games with
athletic teams, and would be the logi-
cal man with a trainer, who would
probably be John Ryder, former B. A.
A. director, but now trainer of the
navy runners. Ryder coached the
navy teams of last year that ran in
the indoor meets, and his coaching
aroused much interest and resulted in
some new stars being developed.

Some strong championship competi-
tion is expected for, should athletes
from this city be allowed to compete,
the entry list will include such track-
men as Frank Shea, who is stationed
at the Massachusetts Institute of Tech-
nology Aviation School, and Erdmann
of the same school. J. W. Ray, the
Chicago runner, is expected to be seen
in action in this meet, for he has sig-
nified his intention of competing in
the mile run. In addition, such stars
as Joseph Loomis, Earl Elby and other
athletes who were competing regu-
larly before the war, are entered.

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LEAGUE CHAMPIONS
WIN DOUBLE-HEADER

Chicago Cubs Take Both Games
From the Cincinnati Reds—
St. Louis Divides With Pitts-
burgh—Giants Win

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	42	12	.771
New York	38	15	.714
Pittsburgh	34	18	.654
Cincinnati	26	26	.500
Brooklyn	25	27	.481
Philadelphia	22	30	.423
Boston	20	32	.385
St. Louis	21	31	.408

RESULTS THURSDAY
Chicago 1, Cincinnati 0.
Chicago 6, Cincinnati 4.
Pittsburgh 1, St. Louis 0.
St. Louis 4, Pittsburgh 1.
New York 4, Brooklyn 0.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Philadelphia.
Brooklyn at New York.
Cincinnati at Chicago.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Two double-head-
ers were played in the National League
Thursday, the Chicago Cubs, cham-
pions of the league won in both con-
tests with the Cincinnati Reds, while
the St. Louis team divided with Pitts-
burgh, the latter taking the opening
game. The New York Giants succeeded
in shutting out the Brooklyn Club.
The games in this league Thursday
resulted in Chicago taking the first
game 1 to 0, and the second game 6 to
4, while the Pittsburgh Club defeated
the St. Louis team 1 to 0 in the opener
and St. Louis came back strong in the
next game and won 4 to 1. The Giants
won from Brooklyn by a score of
4 to 0.

CHICAGO WINS TWO
FROM CINCINNATI

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Chicago Na-
tional League Baseball Club, winners
of the pennant, Thursday took both
games of a double-header from the
Cincinnati club of the National
League. Tyler pitched the opening
game for the Cubs and while he al-
lowed five hits, good support from his
team mates prevented the Cincinnati
Reds from running up a score. Hend-
rix worked the second game for the
local team, but was not as effective
as Tyler. The scores:

FIRST GAME
Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
Chicago . . . 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1 8 0
Cincinnati . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 5 1
Batteries—Tyler and Kilgus; Eller and
Archer.

SECOND GAME
Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
Chicago . . . 0 0 0 2 0 0 3 1—6 10 2
Cincinnati . . . 0 0 0 0 0 3 1 0—4 7 2
Batteries—Hendrix and O'Farrell; Ring
and Wingo.

ST. LOUIS DIVIDES
WITH PITTSBURGH

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The St. Louis
National League Baseball Club broke
even in its double-header at Forbes
field Thursday with the Pittsburgh
club of the National League. The lo-
cal team won the first clash but the
visitors came back strong in the sec-
ond game and won 4 to 1. Cooper, in
the box for Pittsburgh, shut out the St.
Louis club in the opening contest by
a score of 1 to 0. The scores:

FIRST GAME
Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
Pittsburgh . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1 7 1
St. Louis . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 4 2
Batteries—Cooper and Schmidt; Doak
and Gonzales.

SECOND GAME
Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
St. Louis . . . 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1—4 10 2
Pittsburgh . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 4 1
Batteries—Nerdel and Brock; Mayer
and Schmidt.

NEW YORK GIANTS
DEFEAT BROOKLYN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York
National League Baseball Club won
the opening contest of a three-game
series from the Brooklyn club Thurs-
day afternoon, 4 to 0. Toney pitched
for the local team and proved most
effective, allowing only five hits but
keeping them well scattered. He received
excellent support from his team
mates. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
New York . . . 0 0 1 2 0 2 0 0—6 11 0
Washington . . . 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0—4 7 4
Batteries—Keating and Hannah; Har-
per and Pichini.

GERMAN ALIEN
REGISTRATION 7400

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The number of
German alien women who had regis-
tered in Massachusetts up to Thurs-
day was 3387, according to a state-
ment issued by John J. Mitchell,
United States marshal. The male
registration numbered 4013, making a
total of 7400 men and women of whom
the federal authorities have a com-
plete record.

The number of German women reg-
istered in Boston was 833, and in the
small town of Dudley there were over
100, while 50 German women are in
state institutions.

BOSTON FUGITIVE ARRESTED

SAUNDERSTOWN, R. I.—Alexan-
der Hinding of Boston, a member of
the shoe agency firm of Hinding & Co.,
was taken into custody on Wednesday
by agents of the Department of Jus-
tice, as a fugitive from the draft, and
later, through orders received from
the Ward 17 draft board of Boston,
was turned over to the local draft
board at Newport.

WINNING TEAM
TO GET MEDALS

Red Cross Trophy Will Be
Given Victors in Saturday's
Golf Match

BOSTON, Mass.—Red Cross medals
are to be awarded to the winning
team in the big war relief exhibition
golf match at the Kernwood Country
Club between Lieut. Francis Ouimet
and P. J. Guilford and D. C. Ross and
John Shea, scheduled for Saturday
afternoon.

Arrangements have been made to
take care of the biggest crowd of the
season, and as the new course is in
perfect condition for the match, some
good golf is bound to be shown before
the four stars finish their 18 holes.

That Ross still commands the shots
that won for him the Massachusetts
state championship on two occasions
was shown recently, when at Belle-
vue, his first visit to the course, he
turned in a card of 74, with 37's each
way. Shea, too, is playing a strong
game these days, and will make his
presence felt in the best-ball Satur-
day.

ONE GAME PLAYED
IN AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York and Washington Only
Clubs to Compete Thursday—
Two Games Scheduled for
Boston Today

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	31	19	.617
Cleveland	29	21	.577
Washington	28	22	.558
New York	29	21	.577
Chicago	27	23	.539
St. Louis	26	24	.519
Detroit	22	28	.439
Philadelphia	20	30	.400

RESULTS THURSDAY
New York 6, Washington 4.

GAMES TODAY
Philadelphia at Boston (2 games).
New York at Washington.
Detroit at St. Louis.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The New York
club and the Washington club of the
American League were the only teams
to play in that league Thursday.
Cleveland having an open date and the
Detroit management being successful
in getting their game scheduled with
the St. Louis Browns postponed until
Sunday, the only other game was the
Red Sox-athletic clash which was
held up because of rain. The Boston
American League club now lead by
3½ games and have six more to play.
Cleveland, the runner-up in the pen-
nant race also has six more games to
play, and allowing that the Western
team wins all of these contests, all
the Red Sox will have to do is to win
three of their remaining games.

The New York club defeated the
Washington club, 6 to 4, Thursday, in
the first game of their three-game
series.

NEW YORK DEFEATS
WASHINGTON, 6 TO 4

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The New
York club of the American League
won the first game of its last series
here this season, from the Washing-
ton club, 6 to 4. Keating worked in
the box for the visitors and allowed
seven hits. He was very effective
until the sixth inning when the Wash-
ington batters bunched their hits and
succeeded in pushing four men around
the circuit. Harper pitching for the
local team was not at all difficult
for the New York players to hit, they
scoring 11 hits off him. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
New York . . . 0 1 2 1 0 2 0 0—6 11 0
Washington . . . 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0—4 7 4
Batteries—Keating and Hannah; Har-
per and Pichini.

TO HOLD CENTRAL
GAMES AT DETROIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—The Central A. A.
U. track and field meet to be held here
on Belle Isle Sept. 14 will be the third
time since the games were started in
1899 that the championships have
come to Detroit.

The first Detroit meet, in 1900, was
won by the University of Michigan.
The only time a college team captured
the title. In 1908, the second Detroit
games, the Milwaukee A. C. won.

The University of Michigan, which
won the Western Conference cham-
pionships both indoors and outdoors
this year will be invited to compete.
Among the record holders expected
are J. W. Ray, D. F. Ahearn, Joseph
Loomis, Andrew Ward, Edward
Knourek and Frank Loomis.

ATHLETICS ARE SUSPENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

EUGENE, Ore.—The University of
Oregon has suspended intercollegiate
athletic relations for the period of the
war in order that students shall de-
vot all time to war work and war
athletics. A request from Hugo Bez-
dek, director of athletics last year,
that he be released from continuing his
contract this year, was granted.

FENWAY PARK

Two Games Today Starting at 1:45
Red Sox vs. Philadelphia
Seats at Shuman's Phone Beach 1680

TO HOLD MILITARY
BOWLING TOURNEY

Events Will Include Five-Men
Teams, Two-Men Teams and
Singles—Baseball Proceeds
for Equipment Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, Mo.—
The War Camp Community Service
has recently arranged with the man-
agers of St. Louis bowling alleys to
throw these places open to men in
uniform. The soldier and the sailor
will be given the use of the alleys
free of cost, during certain days and
certain hours. The War Camp Com-
munity Service will also issue tickets
that will be good for two games at the
places designated.

It was also decided to hold a mili-
tary bowling tournament, open to all
men in the service, games to be
bowled on any alleys in the city.
Three events will be bowled: five-
men teams, two-men teams and sin-
gles. Three games will be bowled in
each, even total pins to count. All
entry blanks are to be handled by the
Camp Community Service. A meet-
ing of the committee will be held
Sept. 10 to fix the dates for the mili-
tary tournament. The War Camp
Community Service Board in St. Louis
is made up of C. D. Cooper, director,
F. C. Ward and V. P. Randall.

More than 10,000 tickets have al-
ready been sold in East St. Louis
alone for the coming baseball con-
tests between the Jefferson Barracks
and the Great Lakes teams. The
three Illinois cities, Alton, East St.
Louis and Belleville, that have been
awarded the contests, have developed
an intense rivalry. The proceeds of
the series will be devoted to the de-
velopment of athletics at Jefferson
Barracks and at Scott Field, accord-
ing to announcements made by War
Camp Director C. D. Cooper.

The first game will be played at
Alton, Aug. 31; the teams then move
to Belleville Sept. 1, they play at
East St. Louis on Labor Day, and
close the series at Jefferson Barracks
Sept. 3. Many novelties have been
planned in connection with these
games, including aviators soaring
overhead at Alton, the auctioning of
baseballs by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson,
and by Governor Lowden of Illinois.

Lieut. F. M. Wilson, who has re-
turned from the Great Lakes Training
Station says the navy team will be
the strongest the training school can
put in the field. The aggregation that
recently defeated the Atlantic Fleet
team is expected here. The makeup
of the first team submitted by Great
Lakes was vetoed on the ground that
it would not offer proper competition
of the Barracks outfit. Jefferson Bar-
racks will have its usual array of
good ball players in the series.

PURCHASING POWER
OF DOLLAR SHRINKS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Comparison
of food prices prevailing now with
those of five years ago shows that the
purchasing power of a dollar bill
has shrunk to 54 cents in Washington
and Baltimore, 57 cents in Philadel-
phia, 59 cents in New York and Chi-
cago, and 63 cents in San Francisco,
according to a statement Thursday by
the Department of Labor.

Food which could be bought for \$1
in July, 1913, now costs \$1.85 in Wash-
ington; \$1.84 in Baltimore; \$1.77 in
Philadelphia; \$1.68 in New York;
\$1.69 in Chicago, and \$1.58 in San
Francisco. From July, 1917, to July,
1918, food prices advanced 22 per cent
in San Francisco; 20 per cent in
Washington and Philadelphia; 20 per
cent in Baltimore; 17 per cent in New
York, and 11 per cent in Chicago.

FISHING FLEET
TO BE CONCENTRATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Concentration of
the New England fishing fleet, as a
protection against submarine attack,
was agreed upon on Thursday at a
conference at the State House at-
tended by James J. Phelan of the
Massachusetts Food Administration,
and masters of fishing vessels, as well
as representatives of the Fishermen's
Union.

The fishing fleet is usually widely
scattered, from Nantucket Shoals to
the Grand Banks, so that protection
by war vessels has been difficult. Res-
tricting the fishing area is not ex-
pected to curtail production, as both
captains and fishermen showed a dis-
position to increase their catches pro-
vided

EDITORS RETURN FROM WAR FRONT

Canadian Party, After Six Weeks in England and France as Guests of British Government, Think End of War in Sight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That the presence of the American troops in Europe is an inspiration and an earnest of victory, was declared by King George to some of the 24 Canadian editors who have just arrived here after spending six weeks in England and France as guests of the British Government. The King also spoke of the great debt owed by the empire to its colonial and of the enthusiasm rekindled in the hearts of the British by the coming of the men from the United States.

The party were invited to England by Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Information and Propaganda. During their three weeks in England they were received, without formality, by the King and Queen. They were British Grand and in review, and are outspoke in their praise of the British Navy, as the mainstay of the Allies. They visited munition works, and some of the party flew in airplanes or took submarine trips.

The confidence and determination of the British people was quite evident to the party, whose members saw plenty of evidence of the willingness with which the people are making sacrifices for the cause of democracy. No complaints were heard anywhere. The member of the party was told on unquestionable authority, that the British Army in the field was now the largest of the allied armies. It would now be England's policy, it was said, to retaliate against Germany, to the limit, in the matter of air raids. The public approval of such a policy was evident.

The editors went to France, visited the battlefield from Ypres to Verdun and were received by President Poincaré, Premier Clemenceau, Field Marshal Haig, Marshal Foch, General Lewis and the American officers under his command, and were dined by Lloyd George, the Lord Mayor of London and other prominent Englishmen. Everywhere the party heard expressions of the keenest admiration and gratitude for the prowess of the Canadian and American arms. The intense friendship of the French for the Americans was apparent, and the people of the allied nations had to come to know the Americans as gentlemen as well as good soldiers. What was once a desolate waste in France, the party found, was now being built up, the reconstruction having extended in some instances to entire towns.

The editors think that the end of the war is in sight, but that there shall be no peace until a decisive victory is scored over the Germans.

The members of the party are: W. A. Buchanan, M. P., Lethbridge Herald; Frank Carrel, Quebec Telegraph; Noel Chase, Quebec L'Evenement; J. S. Douglas, Toronto Mail and Empire; W. R. Givens, Kingston Standard; M. R. Jennings, Edmonton Journal; W. E. Kerr, Regina Leader; E. H. Macklin, Manitoba Free Press; Oswald Mayrand, Montreal La Presse; W. R. McCurdy, Halifax Herald; Alf Miller, London Free Press; W. C. Nicholas, Vancouver Province; Norman Smith, Ottawa Journal; A. G. Penny, Quebec Chronicle; R. L. Richardson, Winnipeg Tribune; Fernald Rinfret, Montreal Le Canada; Charles Robillard, Montreal La Patrie; J. Adjutor Savard, Quebec Le Soleil; F. D. L. Smith, Toronto News; J. L. Southam, Hamilton Spectator; J. L. Stewart, Chatham World; John Weld, London Calgary Advocate, and J. H. Woods, Calgary Herald.

M. METIN SPEAKS ON FRENCH MISSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, England.—The visit of the French commercial mission to Australia has already been announced in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor. The mission is in charge of M. Albert Metin, former Undersecretary of Blockade and Labor Minister. Before leaving England for Australia via America, M. Metin said to a representative of this paper that they were visiting Australia at the invitation of the Commonwealth Government. "I have been successful," M. Metin said, "in arranging for a British consul to accompany us, and I feel sure that the chief result of the visit will be not only to maintain, but to strengthen the Entente and cooperation which already exists between France and the British Empire."

M. Metin expressed himself as delighted with his stay in London where he had visited the Colonial and other government offices. He had also met Mr. Hughes and Mr. Balfour and could not emphasize too strongly the growing friendship between France and England and between France and the great democratic dominion of Australia. "As you know," M. Metin said also, "I visited Australia a number of years ago and published a book on the social and economic conditions there, and I need not add that I have the most sincere and deep sympathy for Australia, as well as for its democratic institutions. Before leaving France, as I dare say you know, we visited the Australian Army at the front, and I feel it would be difficult to tell you how much the élan and dash of the Australian soldiers impressed me. You must remember also that we love the British soldiers, not only because they are our allies, but because they were the first of the Allies to join after war was declared."

Questioned as to the future relations between France and Australia, M. Metin expressed his opinion that the commercial intercourse between the two countries would develop along the lines recently indicated by the British Government. In this connection also, the control of raw materials will constitute an important feature, he added. "We, that is, all the Allies, are now preparing an economical basis for what Mr. Wilson has referred to as a League of Nations. Australia is undoubtedly playing a most interesting part in the scheme of economic, moral, and social relations which must exist after the war, and I would like to add that the idea of a French mission visiting Australia is entirely the proposal of Mr. Hughes, the Australian Premier. I might say Mr. Hughes is the father of the mission and I believe that the step we are now taking will be the commencement of relations, the importance of which will be so great that in future it may well be said that, in arranging for the visit of the French mission, Australia made her mark in history in that she took the first step in a scheme from which I expect so much after the war."

M. Metin was enthusiastic at the prospects of his visit and confident as to the results goes without saying, and when it is realized that M. Metin has himself seen active service in the present war, and has been awarded the Croix de Guerre, it is evident that he will be in a position to speak from actual experience, as one who realizes the feeling of his compatriots who are sacrificing so much in the dedication to put an end to all that is comprised under the heading of Prussian militarism.

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Dr. Edouard Benes, who, as secretary-general of the Tzecho-Slovak Council, is a member of what is virtually the provisional government of the Tzecho-Slovaks, is himself a product of the intense national life of which he is the exponent. As he delights to explain, the Tzecho working class, after the aristocracy and bourgeoisie of the nation had been annihilated by the German conquest of Bohemia in the Sixteenth Century, set itself to build the nation anew, and with the French revolution there finally dawned an era of reconstruction. The nation of peasants set up national schools and evolved for itself a new aristocracy of intellectuals, professional men, and merchants, who are now leading their people's fight for freedom. Dr. Benes himself is one of these. Although of peasant ancestry, he became a professor of sociology and philosophy in the University of Prague, and today he can lay claim, with Professor Masaryk, to a statesmanship which is placing the cause for which he states in the forefront of international politics.

Maj.-Gen. Beaumont B. Buck, U. S. A., who has been awarded a distinguished service cross for gallantry in France, is a native of Mississippi, but during the last 20 years has made his home in Dallas, Tex. He graduated from the United States Military Academy, and while serving in the regular army, was commissioned a major of volunteers in the Second Texas Infantry for service in the Spanish-American War. He returned to the regular service as a captain in 1899, and at the outbreak of the present war was acting as inspector-instructor of the Massachusetts National Guard. He conducted a service school for officers in June, 1916, and later was mustering officer of the Massachusetts troops that were sent to the Mexican border in 1916. He was among the first of the high officers of the United States Army to go to France, and on Aug. 22 was advanced to the grade of major-general.

John M. Thomas, president of Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt., who has been appointed a chaplain in the United States Army, with rank of first lieutenant, served as chaplain of the First Vermont Infantry, when that regiment was sent to the Mexican border, two years ago. He graduated from Middlebury College in 1890, and from the Union Theological Seminary in 1893, being ordained in the Presbyterian ministry in the same year. He was pastor of the East Orange, N. J., Presbyterian church from 1893 to 1908, when he was called to Middlebury to be president of the college. During his 10 years in Vermont he has been chairman of the State Board of Education and a member of the commission which had charge of the jubilee celebration of the discovery of Lake Champlain. While in East Orange he was elected grand chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Masons of New Jersey.

Vice-Admiral Henry B. Wilson, U. S. N., who has recently been advanced to his present grade in order that he may command the Atlantic fleet, graduated from the United States Naval Academy, and served as a lieutenant on the torpedo boat destroyer Bancroft in the Spanish-American War. His sea commands have been the cruiser Chester in 1909, and the battleships North Dakota, in 1911-1913, and Pennsylvania, in 1916. He had charge of the patrol force of the Atlantic fleet during the early part of the present war, and was placed in command of the United States fleet in French waters in January, 1918. His home is in Camden, N. J.

UNITED STATES IMMIGRANTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, Alta.—Immigrants from the United States continue to come into Canada steadily. Since the beginning of August 58 newcomers have registered at the immigration hall here. A large percentage of these are farmers of experience, and have come from practically every State in the Union. Some of these men have brought stock and equipment with them, but the majority are going into the Peace River and Grande Prairie districts to make a new start.

WARTIME NARCOTIC DRUG LAW LIKELY

After the Passage of the Prohibition Measure, the Frelinghuysen Joint Resolution May Be Called for Consideration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is possible that effort will be made soon after the passage of the war-time prohibition bill to call up for consideration the Frelinghuysen joint resolution, which authorizes President Wilson to appoint a commission to investigate the subject of narcotic and habit-forming drugs.

Dr. Charles A. Rosewater of Newark, N. J., whose investigations caused the New Jersey Senator to introduce the resolution, is in Washington, having returned from a survey of this situation in the country. He says there are at least 1,000,000 persons in the United States who are addicted to narcotic drugs, and make use of either cocaine or opium and its derivatives.

Dr. Rosewater says that the Harrison law, governing the traffic in narcotic drugs, is not in any measure adequate to meet the conditions. Under this law people without number use all manner of injurious preparations containing opium and cocaine, as, for example, paregoric, which may under this law contain two grains of opium to the ounce. Again, narcotic drugs may be exported if the laws of the country to which they go permit, and no curb in the prescribing of these drugs by physicians is provided for.

A recent survey, Dr. Rosewater says, in 15 states, showed 80,000 drug users, and 20 per cent of them were of the selective draft age. One physician in a Southern State prescribed 25,000 morphine tablets in six months' practice. The importation of cocaine leaves from which cocaine is extracted, has increased in the last three months over the amounts received in the corresponding months last year.

Dr. Rosewater makes the point that following the general enforcement of either a war-time prohibition or national prohibition, the government must take measures to control more closely the traffic in drugs, and especially of patent medicines in which the narcotics appear as ingredients. There is danger, however, he says, that there will be an increase in the use of patent medicines unless the government takes steps to meet the situation.

MR. FRADKIN JOINS BOSTON ORCHESTRA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Frederic Fradkin, a native of the United States, has been appointed concertmaster of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, according to an announcement given out by Frederick P. Cabot, president of the board of trustees of the organization. He succeeds Anton Witke, a native of Bohemia. The appointment is understood to indicate that the policy of the trustees is to Americanize the orchestra, as far as is consistent with the highest artistic standards, and to replace former alien enemy members with musicians whose sympathies are with the United States and the Allies in the war.

Mr. Fradkin is the artist whom Mr. Ansermet, musical director of the Diaghileff Russian Ballet, selected as his concertmaster in the American tour of 1916. The musical director of the ballet picked him out from among the violinists then available in New York because, as he said, he found him possessing just the initiative in attacking a phrase and just the rhythmic energy in outlining a melody that were demanded in the leader of the string section.

Mr. Witke, the retiring concertmaster, joined the Boston Symphony Orchestra in the fall of 1910, when Max Fiedler was the conductor. He succeeded Willy Hess. Before coming to the United States, he enjoyed much acclaim in German musical circles.

FOUR CONCRETE SHIP KEELS TO BE LAID

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

OAKLAND, Cal.—The first four keels will be laid in the large government concrete shipbuilding yard now under construction on government land between Oakland and Alameda, on Sept. 7, according to the Oakland Chamber of Commerce.

These will be 7500-ton vessels, 50 per cent larger than the Faith, the first large concrete ship to be constructed, which was launched here a short time ago, and are to be built for the government by the San Francisco Shipbuilding Company.

It is planned to make the laying of the keels a gala event at which officials of the United States Shipping Board and other government officers will be present.

RED CROSS ON THE QUESTION OF KNITTING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In view of the report that no more knitting was to be done by American women for the soldiers and sailors of the United States, a statement has been issued by George E. Scott, acting manager of the American Red Cross, which reads in part:

"When the War Industries Board some time ago advised the Red Cross that future production of knitting yarn would be greatly reduced, we immediately commenced to purchase all yarns suitable for our knitting. The expected total, however, will be

considerably below the 10,000,000 pounds used last year.

"In addition to this stock of yarn, the Red Cross has ready for distribution 1,600,000 sweaters, 134,000 mufflers, 384,000 wristlets, 228,000 helmets and 1,328,000 pairs of socks, a total of 3,674,000. We are hopeful, therefore, that these and such additional garments as we shall be able to make will enable us to meet the more urgent requirements of our men during the coming winter.

"At the request of the War Industries Board, with which the Red Cross works in close cooperation, we have urged chapters and individual workers not to buy wool in the open market, but to secure their materials through our department of supplies."

"CARBOCOAL" IN BRIQUETTE FORM

Government Departments Are Cooperating in Building a Plant for Its Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Fuel Administration reports a week's output of bituminous coal of less than 12,000,000 tons for the first time since June 22. This includes lignite and coal made into coke. The decrease, compared with the previous week, was 379,000 tons, but it was a large increase over the corresponding week of last year. Anthracite production decreased, not only from the previous week of this year but from the corresponding week of last year.

"The limiting factor during the week was car shortage," reports the Fuel Administration, "the loss being 9.3 per cent as against 7.7 per cent for the previous week."

The Fuel Administration and the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department are cooperating in the construction of a plant at Clinchfield, Va., where "carbocoal" is to be produced. "Carbocoal," which has been tested by the United States Navy and two railroads, is said to be a valuable smokeless fuel. By a new process bituminous coal is treated in such a manner as to recover greater quantities of such valuable by-products as tannin, sulphate of ammonia and valuable oils. From the residue is made the smokeless fuel "carbocoal" in the form of briquettes. Navy tests disclose it to contain less than 4 per cent volatile matter, rendering it practically smokeless.

The new plant, which is now in the preliminary stages of construction, is expected to be in operation early in 1919. It will have a capacity of treating several hundred thousand tons of bituminous coal annually and the plans for the plant and grounds allow for an eventual capacity of 1,500,000 tons a year. It will be noticed, however, that there must be bituminous coal in order to make "carbocoal."

ALIEN PROPERTIES IN NEW YORK TAKEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Enemy interests in the Translucent Window Sign Company, and the International Hair-Cloth Company, and the Astoria Home-Steak Company, all of New York City, have been taken over by the alien property custodian. The Window Sign Company, 100 per cent enemy owned, will be administered by government directors. Only a part of the stock of the other two is enemy owned, and the Americans in control will continue with representatives of the government on their boards.

In this connection Custodian Palmer said today: "In many instances competitors have sought to injure the business of concerns in which enemy holdings are a minority of stock by circulating statements that they were of enemy character. The taking over of a part of the shares of an American corporation should not be used against it or throw any doubt on its loyalty and should not be used for insinuating that the loyalty of the corporation is questioned."

Immediate steps will be taken to liquidate the large German-controlled tobacco jobbing firm of H. Neuberger & Co., Inc., of New York. The concern, recently taken over by the government, did a large speculative business in leaf tobacco and has \$300,000 worth of leaf tobacco in storage which will be sold shortly.

CALL FOR WOMEN TO HELP FARMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The bureau of employment of the State Industrial Commission has called for 400 women and girls to assist the farmers in gathering potatoes, harvesting all kinds of vegetables and general farm work. It is planned to use some of them in gathering the cranberry crop. These workers live in groups or units under a supervisor in a separate house, and each woman is expected to serve for at least three weeks.

HOUSE-BUILDING SCHEME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

HAMILTON, Ont.—The city is interested in a house-building scheme by which its own people may benefit. The city has been offered the use of some homes by furnishing \$100 toward the cost, the city to advance the balance and be secured by mortgage on the property. The owners pay in monthly installments, covering principal, interest, taxes and water rates, and the project will be under the control of a committee apart from the City Council. For non-owners it is proposed to build houses to be paid for in installments. All those receiving such assistance are to be British subjects resident at least one year in the city, except in case of soldiers.

PRISON INMATES AT ESSENTIAL WORK

State Director of Massachusetts Penal Institutions Says Decreasing Number of Inmates Are All Doing "Their Bit"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—While there has arisen a wide demand that idle inmates of correctional institutions of the United States be impressed into the military service, to aid the cause of freedom, the small number of inmates of Massachusetts' penal institutions today are being employed on essential work, and Edward C. R. Bagley, State Director of Prisons, declared, on Wednesday, that there are no idle men or women in these institutions today.

"They are all busily engaged," said the director, "and are doing 'their bit' in the manufacture of furniture, clothing, shoes, flags, bedding and other necessities for the public institutions of the Commonwealth. It is a question whether a wholesale discharge of inmates for work in munition factories or other so-called war industries would be a sound policy."

In spite of the depleted prison population, it is expected that the manufactures turned out this year will be valued at about \$1,000,000.

The number in the prisons of the Commonwealth is only about 5000, the smallest population at any time in 40 years, said the director, who also states: "In some of the county institutions the population has become so low that serious consideration is being given to closing several."

The demand for labor among the various state institutions is being met through the Bureau of Prisons, with the few prisoners now in custody. The men are housed in camps on the institution grounds. Mr. Bagley added:

"The production of articles and materials for the various institutions of the State carried on at the State Prison, Massachusetts Reformatory, and Reformatory for Women has been increased materially and the inmates are keenly appreciative of war conditions, endeavoring to do their part toward swelling the gross production of the country by turning out more products than ever before, and this in spite of the fact that the population of these institutions has been decreased more than one-half during the last two years."

The low prison population in Massachusetts is attributed, by Director Bagley, mainly to a highly perfected probation system. The fact that workmen have steady employment and have to pay for strong liquor is said to have had an important part in reducing the population at the institution at Bridgewater, where inebriates are cared for.

"Massachusetts with its wonderfully developed probation and parole systems is releasing its prisoners as fast as they prove themselves fit," the director stated, "and cannot be compared with other states whose penal institutions are crowded with idle men, many of whom are first offenders, and whom it is possible to discharge into the army. Whereas, in this Commonwealth rarely, if ever, is a man committed for a first offense, and in very few instances for his second offense."

GOV. KEYES MAY NOT APPOINT A SENATOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

CONCORD, N. H.—It is more than probable that no United States Senator will be appointed to succeed Jacob H. Gallinger, at least not until after the primary election next Tuesday. The Governor is authorized to appoint an ad interim Senator to serve until November, when a new one will be elected, but he is not obliged to do so.

Gov. Henry W. Keyes has been unable as yet to see any great necessity for a Senator during the next two months. New Hampshire's junior Senator, Henry F. Hollis, is expected back from Europe in a few weeks, and it is felt that he will be able to look after the State's interests until the election is held.

At the primary there will be five candidates for Senator Hollis' place. They are Governor Keyes, former Gov. Roland H. Spaulding and Rosecrans W. Pillsbury on the Republican side, and former Congressman Eugene E. Reed and former Councilor Albert W. Noone on the Democratic. In the state conventions to be held after the primary to nominate candidates, for Senator Gallinger's unexpired term it is likely that all the candidates defeated in the primary, of whom there will be three, will offer their names. In addition, there will be at least one other Republican candidate, George H. Moses, former Minister to Greece, who withdrew from the primary race.

SWISS LABOR AND THE WAR

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland.—Many features of Swiss industry have been completely changed through the influence of the war. The numbers of workers in several industries have greatly increased, and this is largely due not only to increased trade but also to the return to their own homes of many thousands of the subjects of belligerent states. In the metal industry the number of workers had risen from 23,300 at the end of 1911 to 32,700 at the end of 1916. In the engineering trade the number rose in the same period from 46,400 to 52,600, and in the watch industry, which is now largely devoted to making fuses

for munitions, the increase has been from 35,000 to 44,500.

The increase in the number of metal workers, therefore, in five years was from 103,000 to 130,000 or 27 per cent.

The total number of workmen in Switzerland increased in the period referred to from 328,000 to 367,000, or 12.2 per cent, so that the net increase in the number of metal workers, largely due to war orders, was only about 15 per cent. These figures would seem to show that the war industry plays a far smaller rôle in Switzerland than was generally supposed. The greatest increase in labor in any one industry was in the manufacture of chemicals which in 1911 employed 8700 workmen, and four years later had 15,000. The increase here was nearly 75 per cent. As a matter of fact, however, the importance of the Swiss chemical industry in supplying war matériel to belligerent countries is far greater than that of the metal industry.

Whilst in many instances the number of workmen has increased to such an extent, on the other hand there are symptoms of economic suffering in Switzerland through the war. In the textile trade the number of workmen did not increase at all between 1911 and 1916, whilst in the silk and embroidery trades the number was actually reduced by 8000. Large orders for army uniforms for the United States, and for barracks for the American soldiers in France, caused a great increase in the number of workers in the clothing and wood-working industries.

Before the war out of 328,000 workers in Switzerland no less than 73,000 were foreigners. These included 34,000 Italians, 26,000 Germans, 6000 French, and 6000 Austrians. Of these foreigners about 60 per cent returned to their native countries and were replaced chiefly by Swiss. Of the latter many were taken from the country districts which caused a certain decrease in agricultural production. This fact partially explains the difficulties in the food situation in Switzerland, which has caused so much unrest in many industrial centers.

WOMEN ARE NEEDED IN HARVESTING CROPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y.—The recent convention of the Woman's Land Army in this city has been followed by an active campaign to recruit more members, as women are greatly needed throughout the State for the harvesting of fruits and vegetables this fall.

John G. Curtis, manager of the Farm Bureau for Westchester County, announced that the land army offered "efficient, willing and responsible" groups of women, who are helping the farmer to increase the production of the farm to its maximum capacity. Other spectators at the same conference urged that women be employed on farms throughout the State, to replace the men who have been called to the colors by the draft or who have gone into munitions making, shipbuilding or other branches of industry. In fact, it was pointed out that the farmer must utilize women's labor or go out of business. The method of working was also described, showing how the women work in units under their own officers, and because they do their own housekeeping, are no burden to the farmer's wife.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Bookplates: Their Democratization

Four hundred and fifty years have registered a steady evolution in social and political thought. When the accessories of life are studied in their changing fashions, one discovers that they, too, in miniature, reflect the actions of the body politic.

One of the most interesting of these by-paths is that of the bookplate. The term is used for the personal label, pasted into a book to register ownership. The years have seen it change its form, from the aristocratic heraldry of the fifteenth century to the tremendously "free" plates of modern England and America.

It is interesting, to the student trained in the Anglo-Saxon tradition, to watch the subtlety of the change. It parallels closely the way in which the social and political machinery has slowly, almost imperceptibly, evolved. At the same time, the appraisement of human nature, suggested by the designs, presents no change at all. The pride of possession, the homage paid to wisdom and learning, the warning to the conscienceless borrower, are present in the early plates of 1460, and will be found in most blocks designed today.

The "unconscious" period of the art extended from 1460 to 1830; this comprised the "old" tradition. We are now in the succeeding "modern" period. It was, approximately, in 1830 that the race for collecting began. Antiquity, beauty, fame of the designer, fame—historical or personal—of the original owner, scarcity, all condition the value of the plate. Some collectors go so far as to unite bibliomania with the "Ex Libris" passion, striving to gather volumes where the plate still remains as placed by the original possessor.

The first known plates date from a German monastery, in the middle of the fifteenth century. These are extremely simple, rudely cut wood-blocks. They are contemporary with that transition between the hand-inscribed names and the product of the printing press—the "block" book. These were produced by having the text of the book, as well as its illustrations, carved on wooden blocks. A heraldic drawing of the arms of the family, for whom the book was bound, was separately designed for each volume of the necessarily limited edition. This sheet, executed in the symbolism of the period, was the only page of the book that was intelligible to all, knight, churchman, hind.

As the making of books developed under the invention of movable type, the noble patron sought new volumes in the open market and in distant cities. Therefore, the ultimate owner ceased to be reckoned with in the construction of the book. The enthusiastic connoisseur found a personal plate necessary. Men of rank and distinction commissioned the artists of their day to design these labels; Dürer and Holbein have signed some early plates.

The beauty and delicacy of the design improved and we find remarkable engravings on wood, copper and steel. This last medium is continually employed, during the Jacobean and Chippendale periods in England. Today, for an exceedingly limited use, the etched plate is in favor. Large blocks, imitating the technique of woodcuts, abound; and a recent American use of the idea is found in the production of "stock" patterns, process plates, to be ordered by the hundred, with the name of the purchaser inserted in a space thoughtfully provided for the purpose.

The method of designing has a collective movement. Each period has a characteristic scheme, evolved from certain currents of thought; while,

side by side with the fashion, the older forms still persist. The heraldry of the first wood blocks is continued in 1918. The family crest is engraved in steel or copper, when the collector is a man; the family coat-of-arms, in lozenge-shaped inclosure, when the plate is for a woman.

At an early stage of the art, a closer drawing and better finish of these insignia were accompanied by scroll embellishments around them. Then the scroll was inscribed with an allusion to some phase of human nature, as relating to books. In order to record the character of the man who included a patronage of the arts amid his warlike traditions, the collector added his own name to the family

Many a long arm of coincidence must have been stretched, in the effort to secure armorial bearings for the studious citizen, emerging from the old burgher stock.

The first English variation, the Jacobean, drew a massive, heavily shaded border around the shield. This increased in size, until it became a sculptured drawing of cherubs, gods and goddesses, allegorically posed to guard the much shrunken patent of nobility. The use of the figure in many non-heraldic modern plates inherit from these designs. Watch how often, today, the figures of fiery youth or graceful maiden still grasp scroll, book or tablet. These, today, contain poetic phrases—



An example of a modern American bookplate

seals, with the possessive phrases, "Ex Bibliotheca," "Ex Libris," "Je suis à." These have been made of such common use that the plain English form, "This book belongs to ——" indicates a greater struggle for preciosity.

The praise of learning, and the warning to the vandal, do not often exist on the same plate. One or the other is present; during the Renaissance, in the classical tongues only; today, while Hebrew, Greek and Latin are still common for this purpose, the use of the vernacular is steadily gaining. These are the types of phrases used:

"In tali nunquam lassat venatio sylvia." (A hunt in such a forest wears not.)

"This book is not loaned. Matt. xxv. 9."

"The ungodly borroweth and payeth not again." In time there arose, especially in more democratic England, a wide reading public. Tradition had established the heraldic form, as an essential part of the bookplate; but shifting conditions succeeded in subordinating this to an exuberant decoration.

their Olympian prototypes guarded the quartered shield.

A second phase of treatment, the Chippendale, moved in another direction. A delicate frame of flowers and ribbons, seldom symmetrical, surrounded the still inevitable heraldry. About this time, the great school of landscape painting developed in England, and immediately affected bookplate design. The garlands were drawn in a more and more realistic manner; the shield diminished until it became a mere plaque, suspended, usually, from a shattered oak. Then the landscape, behind the tree, was made the center of interest, while the wreath disappeared into the flowerets dotting the meadow. As soon as the coat-of-arms was finally dropped, a distinctively English form, the landscape plate, was achieved. In the case of the great landowners, a drawing of the castle or manor house was employed, with the happy idea of indicating the building where the library was housed. A large number of plates, in America, belong to this class; for example, the very successful book label of the Ivy Club, Princeton University.

The plate for John Robinson Smith, any American business man, with its abstract treatment of lake and boat-house, illustrates this long line of succession. There is, in the first place, a human parallel in the captain of finance who associates his idea of books with the scanty leisure typified by his mountain camp, and the early baron who also found time, in the midst of war and diplomacy, to amass a collection of the humanities. The early plate set a standard of dignity and simplicity in the decorative label. The modern designer has attempted an orderly arrangement of strictly modern elements.

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Vegetables à la Food Administration

If the proverbial French family could live, at any time, on what the American family threw away, that saying should not hold good today. The efficient housewife will, doubtless, be glad to adopt some of the suggestions of the United States Food Administration, for simple and economical ways of preparing vegetables.

Try steaming green vegetables, instead of boiling them.

Soak wilted vegetables in cold water, until they are crisp and fresh.

The French like peas cooked in lettuce leaves in the top of a double boiler, or laid in lettuce leaves in the bottom of a strainer. Sometimes, too, they add a parsley leaf or mint leaf to peas in the cooking to give them flavor, but the plain flavor of well-cooked peas is very pleasing without any additions.

Cook beets, carrots and parsnips, before peeling. The skins come off, after cooking, in a very easy and economical way.

Potatoes, too, may be cooked in their jackets.

To remove the skins of tomatoes, dip them into a pan of boiling water, then chill. The skins can then be easily removed.

If you boil your vegetables, never throw away the water in which they were cooked. It contains valuable material. Use it as the basis of soup.

Beet tops are one of the most delicious of greens.

The Local Demonstration Agent

In these days, when the whole allied world is looking toward America, housewives are recognizing how highly important it is for them not to fail to do their part in keeping these people supplied with all that they need. American housewives, as a body, have been most conscientiously trying to devise ways and means of managing on less and less, wherever possible, and have been eager to learn new and varied ways of saving. They realize that, small as the saving of each may be, the total aggregate, when increased by twenty million other housewives' savings, becomes millions of saved tons of fuel and foodstuffs.

One good friend of the housewife, who is trying to discover new ways to save, is the local home demonstration agent. The home demonstration agent, employed by the government, has gone into cities and villages and towns, and out into the wide stretches where country homes are situated, to further her mission whose slogan is "Economy." She stands for the efficiently trained homemaker, who has turned theories into common sense. Right in her own home, or in an audience, the housekeeper is shown how fuel-saving or any wise home-making method may be followed. Where the housewife does not know her own local home demonstration agent, she may become informed of such a one by sending a postal card to the States Relation Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., asking for this name. In case her locality has not been assigned an agent, she should petition the State Agricultural College for one. Every housewife should realize the importance of studying all the new home-making and fuel-saving suggestions, offered by the local demonstration agent. Loyal American women will not fail to avail themselves of the real privilege of being of service, in this time when so much is asked of them, and without whose helpful cooperation little can actually be accomplished abroad.

For Those Who Collect Miniatures

LONDON, England—Before photography became general, people who wished to perpetuate the likenesses of either themselves or their relatives had no choice but to apply to some artist for a portrait, or, in the last resort, for one of those curious silhouettes cut out in black paper of which so many specimens still exist. A really fine portrait in the form of an oil painting cannot be surpassed, but the miniature painter, who went about the countryside executing orders for likenesses at a small cost, in many instances the less said about them the better.

Miniatures were, for many reasons, a very favorite form of portraiture, and there is often something rather charming even about those claims of which to artistic merit are slender, and that is more than can be said about some of the larger and more pretentious paintings. Those smiling, rosy-cheeked ladies and bland gentlemen in blue coats and frilled shirts in the miniatures which hail from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries are very numerous, and if there is a certain resemblance between them, yet there is something rather attractive about the very gentility of their appearance. These considerations apply, of course, only to the rank and file, to the miniatures by no well-known artist, for when it comes to the great miniature painters, miniatures can hold their own with the best as works of art.

There are a few elementary facts which those who wish to collect miniatures will do well to remember, although very much more is needed to attain any real correctness of judgment on the question of authenticity. The first portrait miniatures in England were for the most part painted on cardboard. Those paintings which preceded them were on vellum, but these were generally cut out of old missals and illuminations, and are not often portraits. Holbein, Hilliard, Cooper, Isaac Oliver and their contemporaries in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries frequently worked on cardboard, often using the backs of old playing cards, owing to the superior quality of the cardboard; paper was also sometimes used at this date and contemporary miniatures were also painted on silver and gold. It is well to remember that miniatures were not painted on ivory until the beginning of the eighteenth century.

Hans Holbein the younger, who came to London in 1526, is generally considered the founder of English miniature painting. Erasmus was concerned with his coming and on his arrival Holbein was the guest of Sir Thomas More at Chelsea, where he spent some time, painting portraits of some of the Chancellor's famous contemporaries. Later he was taken into the service of Henry VIII at the salary of £30 a year, representing a very much larger sum in those days, it must be remembered, than it does at present.

Hilliard, a famous English miniature painter of Devonshire extraction, who was appointed by Queen Elizabeth, as her goldsmith and portrait painter, declared that he had been Holbein's pupil. Both Hilliard and Isaac Oliver flourished in the latter half of the sixteenth and first years of the seventeenth century, while Samuel Cooper and Peter Oliver, the son of Isaac, may be classified as seventeenth century painters. Samuel Cooper is mentioned by both Evelyn and Pepys. The former says, in an entry in his diary: "Saw Mr. Cooper, the rare limner, cravonning of the King's face and head to make the stamps for the new

millid money now contriving." Pepys mentions Cooper, for whose work he had a great admiration. J. J. Foster divides British miniature painting into four periods. The first begins with Holbein's arrival in England in 1526 and, including the work of Samuel Cooper, ends in 1672. The second runs from 1672 to the middle of the eighteenth century, the third, starting in 1760, includes the work of the famous miniature painter, Richard Cosway, and ends in 1821, and the fourth and last period runs from 1821 till the middle of the nineteenth century.

Horace Walpole was a famous collector of miniatures at a time when prices were very different from what they became later, and modern collectors may learn with astonishment that he paid only from 4½ to 10 guineas apiece for many of his treasures. His dictum on Isaac Oliver was that "we had no one to put in competition with him, except it be our own Cooper." The famous Buccleuch collection, which Foster has called a "microcosm of English history from the middle of the reign of Henry VIII down to the closing years of the period of the Restoration," contains fine specimens of the work of all the sixteenth and seventeenth century miniature painters who have been mentioned here besides many others. The very charming boyish head of Prince Henry, the elder brother of Charles II, which belongs to this collection is ascribed to Isaac Oliver, but the attribution is considered a doubtful one, although it is known that the famous artist painted other portraits of the Prince, and a record in an office book belonging to Lord Harrington (Treasurer of the Chamber) runs: "To Isaac Oliver for four several pictures drawn for the Prince's Highness" (Charles I, then Duke of York) "£40."

The early eighteenth century saw a decline in miniature painting, although Laurence Cross or Cross carried on the seventeenth century tradition to some extent.

The most widely known name of any miniature painter is probably that of Richard Cosway, who attained immense popularity in the later eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries and whose wife, Maria, was also a skillful miniature painter.

Improving Shoe Trees.

The ordinary inexpensive shoe trees, made with wooden tips and steel strips between, which sell for about 10 cents, may be made quite attractive if one cares to give the wooden tips a delicate coating of oil paint and then decorate them with a gay cluster of flower forms, or something similar. The steel strips are improved by a shirred casing of satin or taffeta to match the decoration, or by a plain casing, made by winding the ribbon around the strip. When the trees are finished, you will find you have a useful and wholly acceptable gift for a friend.

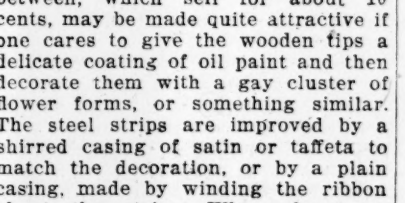
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A Simple Wholesome Summer Meal

TRY Armour's Corn Flakes—Toasted "just right." They require little or no sugar. Serve with fresh or condensed milk—delicious with fruit.



ARMOUR'S CORN FLAKES

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Remember, Armour's Oats cook in 10 to 15 minutes.

ARMOUR'S CORN FLAKES

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Remember, Armour's Oats cook in 10 to 15 minutes.

Housekeeping in the Desert

It seems strange to think of people being able to live comfortably and happily in the "great outdoors," without even tents over their heads, day or night, during the cool of the year, and without going to the tropics to do it; but that is what four fortunate women were doing in the month of February and part of March, not very long ago, on the Colorado desert. They had not intended to pick out a spot quite so far from civilization, to be sure, nor had they really intended to do all their own work, when they first set sail from the East for a little oasis in the desert, on the edge of Southern California. But, upon arrival, they voted to keep as near as they could to the beauties of the valley, as far as they might from the funny little town itself. This being settled, they set to work to see just what would be needed in the way of supplies, and, equally important to the wise camper, just what, among the things brought from home, would be both unnecessary and in the way. These latter articles were speedily packed up in a good-sized trunk, and deposited in the care of an obliging hotel-keeper, until they should be collected and redistributed to their respective owners later on. A small oil-silk tent, that would, by crowding a little, house three grown persons, in case of a sudden rain, had been included with the blankets in the supplies brought from the East; and, while it was noted that that would leave one out in the cold, nevertheless there was one member of the party, a little more enthusiastic than the rest, who insisted that she had come purposely "in search of adventure," and would welcome it in any form that would increase her supply of self-reliance or ingenuity.

For food, it was decided that much the best plan would be to send to the nearest city, in this case, Los Angeles, for all staples; and, as one of the party was an expert on food economics, the menus for the entire trip were wisely and agreeably arranged. The little bean, so good and so easily and lastingly prepared, occupied a large place in the menu of

the camp; and it was found most excellent food in many different forms, whether hot, with tomato sauce, or mixed with onions and salad dressing, cold, or, as "some like them, in the pot, nine days old!" Rice, flour and potatoes came next in proportion, and onions, bouillon-capsules, and evaporated milk in cans, cornmeal and a few cereals finished up the list of "everyday" articles of diet; then, for desserts, they ordered plenty of nuts and raisins, dried figs, apricots, prunes and dates. Butter and eggs and bacon, the only kind of meat the campers tasted in their entire stay, were purchased, as they were needed, at the little local store, on bi-weekly trips across the stretch of desert that intervened between the settlement and the cañon, with the cottonwood trees, which was selected as a camp site, a good six miles away from human habitation. These rather strenuous trips, which meant getting started by four-thirty or five o'clock in the morning, in order to get back with the mail and supplies before the scorching heat of the noonday sun, were generally undertaken by the adventurous young athlete of the camp, and her homecoming was always the signal for a wild demonstration of joy over the mail from the East, and often surprise over strange new friends that accompanied her: on one occasion, an ecstatic Alaskan dog whose owner was unable to give him either the exercise or the excitement that he craved on another, when a sweet little burro, with expressive furry ears had been requisitioned from an Indian to bear both pack and pack-girl home.

The campers had been warned that their choice of a cañon, while ideal in some respects, might prove an unwise one in others, as the last miner who had lived there had moved away because, as he put it, "it was too much trouble, and took too much time, to manage the wild creatures." However, there were few intrusions by unwelcome guests, and the little hamlets, unspeakably homely, horned toad, and the pretty, blue-bellied lizards, that lived in the crevices of the rocks that rose grandly up out of the sand outside of the cañon, learned to take the quiet, unobtrusive campers for granted, and soon gave over their scurried attempts to get out of their sight and way. Everything grew peaceful and friendly; even the shy coyotes, who paid occasional visits to the cañon by moonlight, eventually allowed themselves to be seen without fear.

For the cooking, a dear little toy-like stove, made out of sheet iron, was used; it is known as a "miner's stove," and is about one-third the size of a regular kitchen range. With a little practice, it can be persuaded to turn out as fine a dinner as any Fifth Avenue chef can produce, by all the modern means at his command. The puddings, the doughnuts, the fritters, the cornbread and popovers, that were

turned out of that little wonder-oven were enough to make the talented Oscar of the Waldorf look to his laurels. Luckily, indeed, there was a born and bred cook in the party, who loved the job and accepted it as her special work, while another did the dish-washing and bed-making (real army cots, they were, two feet up from the ground) and table-setting, and another "chopped" wood for the ravenous little stove, by means of a heavy stone thrown down on the wood as it leaned up against a rock—there being nothing but dead wood anywhere within reach, this method worked satisfactorily and afforded the worker some fun and exercise as well. Every one did her own washing, in the wonderful stream of icy water that came straight down from the snow mountains, back of the desert, on the eastern side; the water was soft, in spite of the cold, and very often it was not even necessary to use hot water for the linen.

When there was no immediate work on hand, the campers were able to go off on exploring parties, up the river trail, and over to a most picturesque spot known as Palm Cañon, where a rushing torrent wound its way through long avenues of palms, among rocks and stones of the most beautiful variety of colors imaginable. The sunsets and sunrises on the desert itself, flanked by the bluest of mountains in the daytime, but turning to rose color in the early morning and evening lights, offered a scene of continual delight to the eyes of all the party, and would in themselves have been enough, without the added joy of witnessing that wonderful change we call spring, which even in the desert works a miracle with every bush and cactus and tall weed that manages to live there in the sand, through the long dry season when the streams and rivers all run dry.

Green Tomato Pickles

Cut into slices, about ¾ to 1 of an inch thick, 2 gallons of green tomatoes and place in a jar, sprinkling a generous handful of salt over them, and leave overnight. Then drain off the salt water thoroughly.

Heat 1 quart of white vinegar to boiling point, put in a few slices at a time and take them out, after heated through, putting them into the jars. (Boil up just a little, so they are tender.) None of the liquid goes over them until later.

Then heat 1½ quarts of vinegar (some prefer the white), put in about 5 teaspoons of white sugar, 1 tablespoon each of cinnamon sticks and whole cloves, and let the mixture boil about 15 minutes; pour this liquid over the pickles already in the jars, until it covers them, and then screw on covers tightly.

These may require a little more or less sugar, according to taste.

Caring for the Camp Provisions

The housekeeper of the roughly constructed camp has to solve many problems with which she has never been confronted in her winter home. Perhaps the most difficult and important of which are those concerning the preparation and care of food. One of the difficulties, in this connection, is that of providing a dry place, well out of the reach of hungry chipmunks and field mice, which are frequent and troublesome visitors. One woman happily constructed a most satisfactory hanging compartment, out of an ordinary packing crate, such as oranges are shipped in. She turned the crate, so that the opening was at the side, and, at the four corners of the closed top portion, she inserted a corresponding number of screws. By fastening four hooks in the rafters of her kitchen, she was able to suspend her cabinet at a convenient height, out of the way of the little marauders, and she was then certain that there was not the slightest possibility of their disturbing anything she placed there. These crates are very light, yet strong enough to hold crackers, cereals, etc., which should be kept in a dry place.

Many camp housekeepers do not know how much easier the preparation of meals becomes, when they use a dumb-waiter arrangement for keeping the food cool. It is often difficult, if not impossible, to obtain ice regularly and this plan makes it possible to manage well without it. A shaft to hold the movable shelves, and connected with a dug-out portion under the kitchen, large enough to accommodate the waiter when lowered, is built on one side of the room. After a meal, the food is placed on the dumb-waiter and lowered into the cooler temperature of the underground portion, where it remains until required. It is a simple matter to pull the waiter up a few feet and find everything cool and sweet, ready for immediate use. Of course, one has to have a lining of some sort for the underground opening, in order to keep the food free from dirt and insects, and this may be made of boards or cement, if desired. A wire screen door to the shelves is a good additional protection.

The problem of heating water is such an important one in camp life, that it is well to remind one that there are several soaps which are most satisfactory for clothes, when used in cold water.



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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

WHY FOREIGN BOND PRICES ADVANCE

Recent Successes of the Allies Reflected in the Rising Quotations — French Issues Are Conspicuously Strong

BOSTON, Mass.—Recent war gains of the Entente Allies are reflected in higher prices of foreign bonds, many of which during the last few days have recorded new highs for the year. The French Republic and French cities' issue, also those of Russia, have been conspicuous in the upward movement.

Noteworthy is the jump in French Republic 5½s to 100½, or 6½ above the low of 94 reached when the German horde was advancing toward Paris and the Channel ports. Anglo-French 5s have likewise registered allied progress, chalking up a new high of 95½, or 7¼ over the year's low of 88½. Bonds of the cities of Bordeaux, Lyons, Marseilles and Paris also touched new highs on Tuesday.

Russian 5½s and 6½s have receded slightly from the highs of 62 and 64 attained respectively during the early part of August. The 5½s closed Monday at 58 and the 6½s at 61½.

Below are shown the closing prices Tuesday of the more active foreign bonds, with highs and lows for the year:

	Tues.	Thurs.	Yr's Adv.
	close	high	low fr. low
Am For Sec 5s	97½	98	94½
Anglo-French 5s	94½	95½	88½
Canadian 5s	92½	93½	88½
City of Lyons 6s	96½	96½	84
City of Marseilles 6s	96½	96½	84
City of Paris 6s	93½	93½	81½
French Rep. 5½s	99½	100½	94
Russian 5½s	58	62	52
Russian 6½s	61½	64	55½
Un King 5½s	99	99	95½
Un King 6½s	99	99	95½
Un K 5½s 19 new	99	99	95½
Un K 6½s 21 new	96½	96½	91½

The feature of the United States Government bond market last week, was the rise in Liberty 3½s, to the record price of 102.50. On the other hand, the 4s and 4½s have been weak. The first issue commands a higher price, because of its tax-exempt feature, while the sagging price tendency of the second and third issues is attributed to the size of the issues, their limited exemption from tax and the fact that they have not been thoroughly absorbed as yet.

The following are the closing prices of Liberty bonds on Tuesday, with highs and lows for the year:

	Tues.	Thurs.	Yr's Adv.
	close	high	low fr. low
U. S. Lib 3½s	102.50	102.50	97.25
U. S. Lib 4s	94.25	94.25	90.00
U. S. Lib 4½s	94.25	94.25	90.00
U. S. Lib 5s	94.25	94.25	90.00
U. S. Lib 5½s	94.25	94.25	90.00

United States bonds reflect mainly intrinsic domestic conditions of money and credit, as influenced by their own low rate as against the going value of money, the lack to date of any regular support, the size of the war budget, etc. It is the bonds of the Allies—countries and cities—that are the more sensitive barometers of battle.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

LONDON, England.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England follows:

	Total	Reserve	Increase
U. S. Lib 3½s	£50,382,000	£16,000	
Circulation	£7,612,000	864,000	
Bullion	£5,544,000	880,000	
Other securities	£9,253,000	303,000	
Other deposits	£36,109,000	113,000	
Public deposits	£4,918,000	1,221,000	
Gov't securities	£9,454,000	1,032,000	

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 17.80 per cent, compared with 17.90 per cent last week. Clearings through London banks for the week were £407,120,000 compared with £403,360,000 last week.

FINANCING WAR INDUSTRIES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Bernard M. Baruch, of the War Industries Board, has taken up the question with Governor Harding of the Federal Reserve Board as to the possibility of extending credit to industries of the United States by giving rediscounts, etc., in case of some industries. There have developed financial conditions which are trying because of difficulties they experienced in obtaining capital to finance increased war work.

FOREIGN TRADE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Exports of American goods increased from \$485,000,000 in June to \$508,000,000 in July. For seven months ended July 31, exports totaled \$3,483,000,000, compared with \$3,661,000,000 for the corresponding period of 1917. July imports were \$241,000,000, compared with \$260,000,000 in June. For seven months imports were \$1,787,000,000, compared with \$1,779,000,000 for the similar period of 1917.

U. S. STEEL'S POSITION

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average earnings of the United States Steel Corporation, applicable to the common stock in five years, 1911 to 1915, inclusive, were equivalent to \$6.45 a share. The amount which it is estimated United States Steel will have returned to surplus for 1917 as a result of tax overestimation is approximately \$6.50 a share.

SHIPYARD WORKERS' WAGES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Skilled workmen in shipyards will get an increase of wages. Demands for a country-wide standard wage of \$1 an hour, however, will not be met. Announcement of the advance and amount will be made probably on Labor Day.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Thursday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Beet Sugar	70	70	70	70
Am Can	47½	47½	46½	46½
Am Car & Fwy	85½	85½	85	85
Am H & L pfd	92½	92½	90	91
Am Loco	67½	67½	67	67
Am Smelters	78½	78½	78½	78½
Am Sugar	110½	110½	110	110
Am Tel & Tel	97	97	97	97
Anacosta	68½	68½	67½	68
Atchafalpa	86	86½	86	86½
At G & W I	105	106	104½	104½
Baldwin Loco	94½	94½	93½	93½
Balt & Ohio	56½	56½	55½	55½
Beth Steel "B"	85½	85½	84½	84½
Beth 5½ pfd	104½	104½	104½	104½
Brook R T	38½	38½	38½	38½
Can Pacific	168½	169	166	167
Cent Leather	69	69½	68½	68½
Ches & Ohio	58½	58½	58	58
C. M. & St P	50	50½	49½	49½
C. R. I & P	25½	26	25½	25½
C. R. I & P 6½	67½	67½	67½	67½
C. R. I & P 7½	78½	78½	78½	78½
Chino	39½	40½	39½	39½
Corn Products	43½	43½	43½	43½
Crucible Steel	69	69	67½	67½
Cuba Cane	30½	30½	30½	30½
Cuba Cane pfd	30½	30½	30½	30½
Gen Electric	151½	151½	151	151
Gen Motors	146½	146½	145½	145½
Goodrich	45	45½	45	45½
Gr I & St	92½	92½	92½	92½
Gr I Nor pfd	92½	92½	92½	92½
Inspiration	53½	54½	53½	54½
Kennecott	33½	34½	33½	33½
Marine	44	44	44	44
Mer Mar pfd	103½	104	101½	101½
Mex Pet	101	101	100½	100½
Midvale	53½	53½	52½	52½
Mo Pac	24½	24½	24½	24½
N Y Air Brake	127½	127½	127½	127½
N Y Central	74	74	73½	74
N Y N H & H	43½	44½	43½	44½
No Pacific	90½	90½	90½	90½
Penn	44	44	44	44
Pier-Arrow	38½	38½	37½	38
Pier Cons	24½	24½	24½	24½
Reading	90½	90½	90½	90½
St I & St	92½	92½	92½	92½
So Pacific	88	88	87½	88
So Ry	24½	24½	24½	24½
Studebaker	43½	43½	43½	43½
Texas	151½	151½	151	151
Un Pacific	127½	127½	127½	127½
U S Rubber	64½	64½	63½	63½
U S Steel	116½	116½	114½	114½
U S Steel pfd	111	111	111	111
Utah Copper	83½	84½	83	83
Westinghouse	44	44	43½	43½
Willamette	19½	19½	19½	19½
Willamette	19½	19½	19½	19½
Total sales	\$54,200 shares			

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Liberty 3½s	101.96	102.00	101.86	101.82
do 1st 4s	94.42	94.42	94.00	94.00
do 1st 4½s	94.25	94.25	94.00	94.00
do 2d 4½s	94.50	94.50	94.00	94.00
do 2d 4½s	94.50	94.50	94.00	94.00
do 3d 4½s	94.50	94.50	94.00	94.00

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am For Sec 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½
Anglo-French 5s	94½	95½	94½	94½
City of Lyons 6s	96½	96½	96½	96½
City of Marseilles 6s	96½	96½	96½	96½
City of Paris 6s	93½	93½	93½	93½
French Rep. 5½s	99½	100½	99½	99½
Russian 5½s	58	62	58	58
Russian 6½s	61½	64	61½	61½
Un King 5½s	99	99	99	99
Un King 6½s	99	99	99	99
Un K 5½s 19 new	99	99	99	99
Un K 6½s 21 new	96½	96½	96½	96½

BOSTON STOCKS

(Thursday's Closing Prices)

	Adv	Dec
Am Tel	97½	97½
Am Wool com	97½	97½
Am Zinc	174½	174½
Am Zinc pfd	49½	49½
Arizona	104½	104½
B. & N. H.	44	44
Booth Fish	26½	26½
Boston Elev	70½	70½
Boston & Me	33½	33½
Butte & Sup	23½	23½
Cal & Ariz	69½	69½
Cal & Hecla	46½	46½
Copper Range	47½	47½
Davis Daly	15½	15½
East Butte	9½	9½
Fairbanks	52½	52½
Granby	80½	80½
Greene-Cat	44½	44½
I. C. & S.	63½	63½
Isle Royale	27	27
Lake	15½	15½
Mass Elec pfd	18½	18½
May-Old Colony	24½	24½
Mine	28½	28½
Mohawk	65	65
N. Y. N. H. & H	43½	43½
North Butte	14½	14½
Old Dominion	40	40
Oscoda	50	50
Pack Creek	18½	18½
Shannon	34	34
Swift & Co	115	115
United Fruit	130	130
United Shoe	40	40
Utah Cons	104½	104½

NEW YORK CURB

(Thursday's Market)

	Bid	Asked
A B C Metal	46	48
Aetna Explos	11	11½
Barnett O & G	7	7
Big Ledge	7	7
Boston & Mont	49c	51c
Calumet & Hecla	43c	44c
Caledonia	43c	44c
Calumet & Jer	11c	11c
Canada Cop	11c	11c
Cash Bldg	123½	123½
Cash Bldg	11c	11c
Con Arizona	11c	11c
Con Copper	47c	48c
Costen & Co	65c	65c
Curtis	2	2
Emma Cons	2	2
Emerson	1	1½
Federal Oil	13c	13c
First Nat Copper	13c	13c
Glenrock	13c	13c
Goldfield Cons	19	22
Green Monster	5	5
Hale Mining	5	5
Houston	79	80
Hew Sound	44	42
Jerome Verde	4	4
Jumbo	9	11
Kerr Lake	8	8
Lake Torp Boat	42c	42c
Magma Copper	32	34
Marsh	4	5
McKin Dar	42	44
Midwest Oil	96	98
Midwest Refining	109	110
Old P & R	63c	64c
Kumulee	24	25
Peetless	1	1
Russian 5½s	57	58
do 6½s	60	62
Sapula Ref	64	74
Sequoia Cons	16	18
Shelair Gulf	12	13
Standard Motor	124	124
Stanton	13c	13c
Superior	16c	17c
Texas	12	13
United Motors	32c	33c
Un Verde Ext	37	38
Victoria	2	2
Wright Martin	2	2

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE

LONDON, England.—The Bank of England's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

STOCK MARKET IS REACTIONARY

Notwithstanding continued favorable war news, stocks showed a disposition to relax early in Thursday's session of the New York Stock Exchange. Special pressure was brought to bear upon some of the industrials in the afternoon, with the result that losses of a point or more were sustained in many leading issues. United States Steel, which has recently been a leader in the upward trend, sold off rather sharply. Republic Steel, Bethlehem Steel "B" and Railway Steel Spring weakened in sympathy. Other industrials also sold off and closed at good net losses for the session. With few exceptions, the "railroads" were relatively firm, some closing at net fractional advances.

LOWER CALL MONEY ON ACCEPTANCES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—One of the largest national banks situated in Broadway has begun to lend call money against acceptances at a preferential rate of 4½ per cent. The action of the bank is significant as it indicates that national institutions are falling into line in building up a distinct market for call advances based on acceptances. Heretofore the movement has been confined for the most part to state institutions and private bankers.

The amount put out by the bank in question totaled in excess of \$2,000,000, which is regarded as a very large sum in view of the fact that there are only about five dealers to whom bankers can extend this class of accommodation, since the institutions are prohibited by law from lending to any borrower more than 10 per cent of their combined capital and surplus.

ADVANCES IN FOOD PRICES ARE HUGE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The purchasing power of \$1 in food during the last five years has shrunk to 54 cents in Washington and Baltimore, 57 cents in Philadelphia, 59 cents in New York and Chicago, and 63 cents in San Francisco, according to the United States Department of Labor. The increase in the cost of food was 85 per cent in Washington, 84 per cent in Baltimore, 77 per cent in Philadelphia, 68 per cent in New York, 69 per cent in Chicago, and 58 per cent in San Francisco. The greatest advance was from July, 1917, to July, 1918, when prices went up 22 per cent in San Francisco, 21 per cent in Washington and Philadelphia, 20 per cent in Baltimore, 17 per cent in New York, and 11 per cent in Chicago.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Aug. 29

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:
Atlanta, Ga.—J. Heyman; U. S. Atlanta, Ga.—Gordon P. Kiser, of Kiser & Co.; Sea Shore.
Baltimore, Md.—M. Samuels and B. M. Oberdorfer of M. Samuels & Co.; Tour.
Chicago—J. J. Brody of Hillman's Stores;
Cienfuegos, Cuba—I. Vazquez of Rulloba & Co.; Room 420, 207 Essex Street.
Clarkburg, W. Va.—Joseph Ruben; U. S. Detroit, Mich.—E. Smith; Tour.
Kansas City, Mo.—R. F. Elliot, of Elliot Shoe Co.; U. S.
New Orleans—W. J. Martinez, of W. J. Martinez & Bro.; Tour.
New York—T. J. Murphy of Perry Dams & Co.; Essex.
New York City—W. A. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores.
Roanoke, W. Va.—W. Lee Brand of Brand Shoe Co.; 89 Bedford Street.
St. Louis—J. Mathies; U. S.
St. Louis—Wm. Levy, of F. Levy & Co.; U. S.
Wilmington, N. C.—W. A. French, of Geo. R. French & Sons; Avery.

LEATHER BUYERS

Auburn, N. Y.—H. M. Husk of Dunn & McCarthy; Essex.
Montreal, Que., Can.—E. A. Whiteley; Essex.
The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN

	1918	1917
Operating revenue	\$6,447,132	\$5,507,975
Operating expenses	2,346,475	2,132,860
From Jan. 1—		
Operating revenue	\$38,295,569	\$33,617,842
Operating expenses	7,755,687	7,165,936

NEW YORK DOCK'S REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Changes in earnings of the New York Dock Company for July and seven months ended July 31 last, are:

	July	1918	1917
Gross revenue	\$485,687	\$71,082	\$7,795
Net income—			
Seven months—			
Gross revenue	\$3,068,854	\$3,857,866	\$3,857,866
Net income	666,233	25,800	25,800

TO PAY BETHLEHEM NOTES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Guaranty Trust Company, trustee of the Bethlehem Steel Company 5 per cent notes, due Feb. 15, 1919, has announced it is prepared to pay these notes at par in order to meet the demand of the Railroad Administration and needs of the American forces abroad.

BY OTHER EDITORS

To Save Gasoline

BOSTON HERALD—The "request" and "appeal" of the Fuel Commission in the matter of gasoline conservation constitute a command not lightly to be disregarded. No pleasure riding on Sundays, whether in motor vehicle, motor boat or motor cycle—and no use of them for business purposes except in work of necessity and mercy. Automobiles to whom Sunday is their one big day may congratulate themselves that the "request" comes well at the end of the summer season, and that the discontinuance of Sunday riding promises to be for "only a few weeks." The thing will be annoying to many, but the real loss and hardship will be a small matter indeed. There are hints of a special need for shipments of gasoline overseas at this time, and the country will very cheerfully do anything in reason that contributes even directly and remotely to the waging of the war—and gasoline, or petrol, as Europe calls it, contributes something very intimate and vital on land and sea.

The G. A. R. Encampment

PORTLAND OREGONIAN—Fifty-three years after the Civil War ended, 5000 veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic marched through the streets of Portland at their annual reunion. It was impossible not to recall the days when, with rifle playing, drum pounding and banners flying, they marched away. Now they will stay behind and encourage their sons abroad in the nation's service, by the memory of deeds done, and the fact of physical and financial support, loyalty and ungrudgingly given. It was a great spectacle, a memorable and wonderful event. It must go into the record as a red-letter day in the annals of Portland and Oregon. It could not have been bettered, except in one particular. The days of their service under fire are over; but the Grand Army is none the less America's army. It should be always on such occasions a uniformed army. Let us not inquire into the reasons why many of the old soldiers appeared on parade in civilian clothes, but let us say that in sheer gratitude to these brave and true men, Congress should provide a uniform for every one of them.

Coal Question Persists

THE PUBLIC LEDGER, Philadelphia—Like Banquo's ghost, the coal situation will not down, and there is accumulating evidence that the very practical people in the War Industries Board, whose duty it is to speed up production, are beginning to do a little more than merely rest on the report of certain industries that delays are due to an inadequate coal supply. In the main, the war industries people know, as has been shown in the studies of the various coal fields, that labor difficulties caused by the draft and many other influences are the predisposing cause of the snarl in which the whole coal situation seems to be involved. But in addition it looks as if the failure of the Coal Administration to build up an intelligent and intensive system of local production is also playing a large part in this present shortage, and, what is more, in the coming winter shortage. In many fields there is apparently no such thing as regulated production, with the local operators allotted and held to a certain given output. Practical men have been suggesting this for a long while, and the War Industries Board, which, in one sense of the word, is localizing production intensively, will probably look upon any system which will speed up coal production in given districts as a wise one. Of course, such speeding up would involve taking up the question of labor from a new angle, but it might produce results, and that is what the country wants.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY IN EGYPT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
ZURICH, Switzerland—Writing on economic conditions in Egypt during the war, the Alexandria correspondent of the Swiss Export Review says that the industrial situation is not very satisfactory, largely because sufficient attention has not been paid to the productive branches either by the government or the public. The general opinion that Egypt is only an agricultural country, is this correspondent says, both erroneous and mischievous. In the last few years the government has attempted to further the industrialization of the country, and the war has had a considerable effect on the rapid development of home industries.

That industries in Egypt are not sufficiently developed is largely due to antiquated methods of working and lack of advertising. All these deficiencies ought to be made good by better training. The so-called great industries in Egypt—the sugar refineries, oil presses, etc., demand special help from the government, as owing to foreign competition they cannot stand alone. The Commission of Industry and Commerce is urging the government to protect these industries in the hope that this will induce wealthy Egyptians to invest their capital in them which at present they are not inclined to do. The development and promotion of industry in Egypt is not only desirable on economic grounds, but also on behalf of the population, which is increasing so rapidly that agriculture will not much longer afford sufficient employment for the masses.

One of the great obstacles to industrial development in the past has been the very small mineral production and especially the lack of coal. But these difficulties are not insuperable. The fact that Egypt has oil fields will sooner or later relieve the fuel situation, whilst the great waterfalls at Assuan can contribute im-

mense powers of energy which at present are scarcely utilized. Again, the power of the sun, which plays no small rôle in Egypt, can be further developed and made to furnish much more energy. In these conditions, too, agriculture will be greatly developed as the raw material and labor are ready at hand in abundance.

As specially promising future industries for Egypt the commission recommends the manufacture of paper, boots and shoes, stoneware, ceramic products, clothing, starch, candles, artificial manures, carpets, vitriol, canned fruits, fish and meats. For all these industries raw material can be found in the country. Other industries, too, might easily be introduced if the necessary support is extended to them.

Of the real development and extension of Egyptian industries many important reforms in commerce are necessary. Amongst the most urgent are better commercial insurance and legislation, the introduction of bankruptcy laws, and, above all, the regulation and unification of weights and measures throughout the country. These last are in a most confused and chaotic state; a legacy from the old Turkish administration. The development of the internal waterways system is also highly necessary for increasing the transportation facilities of the country.

STANDARD FOR TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
REGINA, Sask.—In the course of an address before a meeting of Methodists of this district Mr. R. F. Blacklock, registrar for the Department of Education of the provincial government, referred to the desirability of raising the standard of the teaching profession in the province and also of making it more permanent. Several suggestions had been made and were under consideration. One was for higher salaries, and another for increasing the time required during which teachers prepared for their callings. The department was thinking of eliminating the issuing of third-class certificates for teachers, but this could not be done too suddenly as the supply of teachers was far short of filling the demand. He hoped the change might become effective by 1919.

Classified Advertisements

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Well selected stock of hardware and set of tools for plumber's and tinsmith's shop; buyer may get lease of stand established for 50 years in manufacturing community of 6000 inhabitants surrounded by prosperous farmers; stock, etc., just inventoried at \$4071; sale necessary to settle estate. Inquire of Harriet B. Patchney, executrix, 9 Sherman Ave., Glens Falls, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

TREMLETT STREET
VERY desirable estate, best part of Dorchester; high land, beautiful outlook; house built on honor; perfect repair. Nine rooms, 6000 feet; lot 18,000 feet. Inquire of P. L. MILLER, 58 Chardon St., Boston.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WOMAN stenographer wanted; position requires good stenographic capabilities and originality; insurance experience would be helpful, particularly that of cashier in an insurance office; state experience and salary wanted. Address P. O. Box 2217, Boston.

THOUSANDS of patriotic seals are being sold; lady agents wanted; samples 10c. L. S. RILEY, 78 Portland St., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

EXPERIENCED COMPETENT TEACHER of piano, desires position in good school. Best American and European training. Address R48, Monitor Office, Boston.

LEGAL NOTICE

BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS: The school term will begin on Wednesday, September 4, 1918, on which day all teachers and members of the supervising staff are required to report for duty, and the regular work of the schools will begin.

Examinations for admission to the Normal School (college section) and to the Latin and Greek high schools will be held at the Normal School on Friday, September 6, at 9 o'clock, A. M., at the Normal School-house, Huntington Avenue, near Longwood Avenue.

LATIN SCHOOLS: (for admission to the 6-year course)—On Tuesday, September 3, at 9 o'clock, A. M., boys and girls will be examined at the Public Latin or Girls' Latin Schools, at the Girls' Latin School-house, on Huntington Avenue, near Longwood Avenue, in the subjects required for admission to High Schools as stated below.

HIGH SCHOOLS: On Friday, September 6, at 9 o'clock, A. M., boys and girls will be examined at the Normal School-house, on Huntington Avenue, near Longwood Avenue. The subjects of examination will be: English language, including Reading, Writing and Spelling; Geography and Arithmetic.

(For admission to the 4-year course)—Candidates for admission to the four-year course in the Public Latin or Girls' Latin Schools, will be examined on Friday, September 6, at the Normal School-house, on Huntington Avenue, near Longwood Avenue, in the subjects required for admission to High Schools as stated below.

THORNTON D. APOLLONIO, Secretary.

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WANTED—From October 1st, two double rooms and board in New York City, with strictly private family, highest references required and given. Answer Short Hills, New Jersey, P. O. Box 164.

TO LET—Furnished apartment, two rooms, kitchenette, bath room; piano and linen included; \$45 per month. 531 Lexington Ave. Phone 6888 Plaza.

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Men 18 to 45
Go to Camp Prepared for
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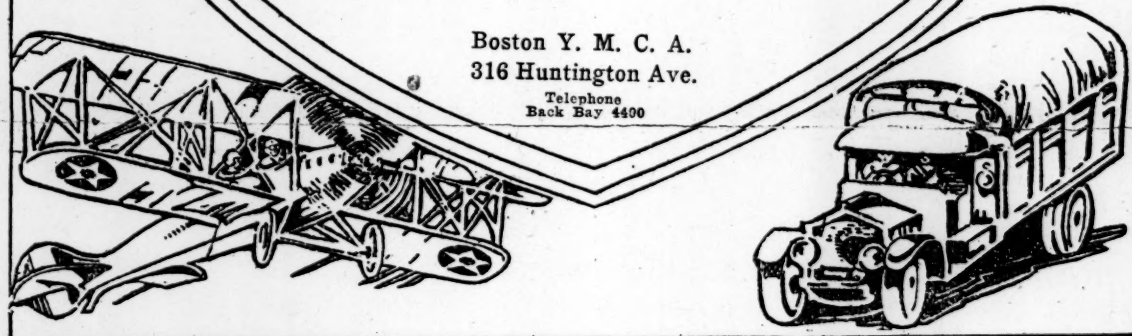
Latest type Airplanes and Engines, Motor Cars and Accessories. Complete scientific and technical equipment. Large faculty and every facility for rapid and thorough work.

Tell us in what subject you are interested—we will send proper catalogue.

All courses conform to U. S. Government requirements

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Students should register now to secure a seat for day or evening. Day course \$12 a month; evening course \$4 a month.

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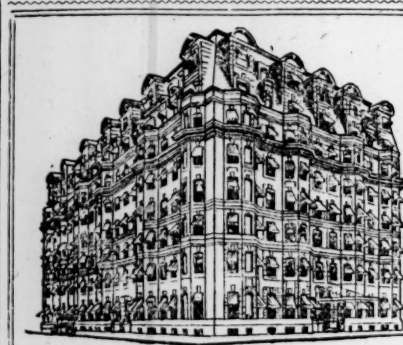
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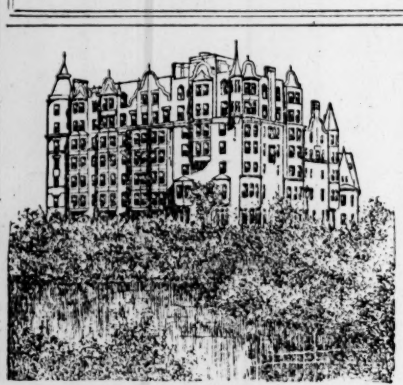
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The Hotel is especially adapted for receptions, weddings, dances and all public functions.
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NORTH ADAMS, MASS.
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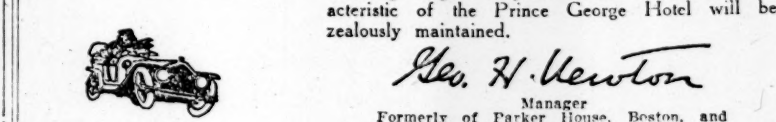
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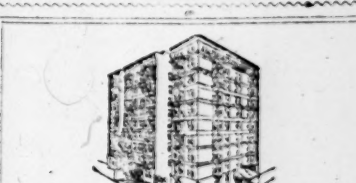
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EMILY BRONTË



solitude many and dear delights; and not the least and best-loved was—liberty. Liberty was the breath of Emily's nostrils; without it she perished. The change from her

Y SISTER EMILY loved the moors. Flowers brighter than the rose bloomed in the blackest of the heath for her; out of a sullen hollow in a livid hillside, her mind could make an Eden. She found in the bleak

blessings of solitude. For her, it never meant loneliness. As far as material things were concerned, the low gray flag-roofed parsonage, with its rough stone walls, standing four-square to every wind that blew, and the illimitable moors behind were enough, and for human society she craved no more than her own dear people. They left her free to wander at will in that other world to which so few, not even her own sisters, knew that she had access. The world of Heathcliff and Catherine, of Nelly Dean and Joseph, of Hareton Earnshaw and Cathy. And it was so from earliest child-

seemed—Vicar's Emily—a shy, awkward girl, never teaching in the Sunday school like her sisters, never talking with the villagers like merry Branwell, but very good and hearty in helping the poor and distressed: not pretty in the village estimation—a 'slinky lass,' no prim, trim little body like pretty Anne, nor with Charlotte Brontë's taste in dress; just a clever lass with a spirit of her own. So the village judged her. At home they loved her with her strong feelings, untidy frocks, indomitable will, and ready contempt for the commonplace; she was appreciated as a dear and necessary member of the house-

thoughts, little or nothing is known at first hand. We see all this through her sister Charlotte's letters. Emily is the silent presence, often talked about but never talking, thinking always thoughts too big for expression. She gives it up, as it were, and so is silent. That is, silent as far as speech was concerned. She had found her own method of expressing herself.

I NDEED, the three children, from their earliest childhood, had had entry into the realm of writing. The wonderful plays they "established" when quite children, their deep discussions on politics with their father, on the rare occasions when he came amongst them, and the stories which grew out of these discussions were all a matter of course to them. And yet there seems to have come to all of them a time when this outpouring became very conscious. It was no longer play, it was terrible earnest. And, as this trend of things dawned upon them, they seem to have worked more and more in secret. In Emily's view, apparently it was with no desire but to express herself, to put into words some little of what she thought. And so it came about that their first plunge into print was almost the result of an accident. Charlotte tells the story in the biographical note which she prefaces to the early editions of "Wuthering Heights."

"One day," she writes, "in the autumn of 1845, I accidentally lighted on a MS. volume of verse in my sister Emily's handwriting. Of course, I was not surprised, knowing that she could and did write verse: I looked it over, and something more than surprise seized me—a deep conviction that these were not common effusions, nor at all like the poetry women generally write. To my ear, they had also a peculiar music—wild, melancholy, and elevating."

"My sister Emily was not a person of demonstrative character, nor one in the recesses of whose mind and feelings, even those nearest and dearest to her, could, with impunity, intrude unlicensed; it took hours to reconcile her to the discovery I had made, and days to persuade her that such poems merited publication. I knew, however, that a mind like hers could not be without some latent spark of honorable ambition, and refused to be discouraged in my attempts to fan that spark to flame."

"Meantime, my younger sister quietly produced some of her own

and, for the rest, that truly great effort to which Charlotte in her edition of the poems prefixed the words: "The following are the last lines my sister Emily ever wrote," must suffice. No apology need be made for quoting it at length:

No coward soul is mine,
No trembler in the world's storm-troubled sphere:
I see Heaven's glories shine,
And faith shines equal, arming me from fear.

Vain are the thousand creeds
That move men's hearts; unutterably vain,
Worthless as withered weeds,
Or idle froth amid the boundless main.

To waken doubt in one
Holding so fast by Thine infinity;
So surely anchored on
The steadfast rock of immortality.

With wide-embracing love
Thy spirit animates eternal years,
Pervades and broods above,
Changes, sustains, dissolves, creates, and rears.

Though earth and man were gone,
And suns and universes ceased to be,
And Thou wert left alone,
Every existence would exist in Thee.

There is not room for Death,
Nor atom that his might could render void:
Thou—Thou art Being and Breath,
And what Thou art may never be destroyed.

Then, finally, a word must be said about Emily's great prose work, "Wuthering Heights." Charlotte, in the biographical note already referred to, gives the story of the inception of this work. "Ill success," she writes, speaking of the poems, "failed to crush us; the mere effort to succeed had given a wonderful zest to existence; it must be pursued. We each set to work on a prose tale: Ellis Bell produced 'Wuthering Heights,' Acton Bell 'Agnes Grey,' and Currer Bell also wrote a narrative in one volume. These MSS. were perseveringly obtruded upon various publishers for the space of a year and a half; usually, their fate was an ignominious and abrupt dismissal. At last, 'Wuthering Heights,' and 'Agnes Grey' were accepted, on terms somewhat impoverishing to the two authors."

Charlotte then goes on to tell how critics failed to do the books justice. "The immature, but very real, powers revealed in 'Wuthering Heights,'" she writes, "were scarcely recognized; its import and nature were misunderstood; the identity of its author was misrepresented; it was said that this



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from an unfinished work by Branwell Brontë, in the National Portrait Gallery

The portrait of Emily Brontë

like Nelly Dean remembering and relating all the deep reasonings and wrestlings of Heathcliff, to mention only one case, which find a place in the story.

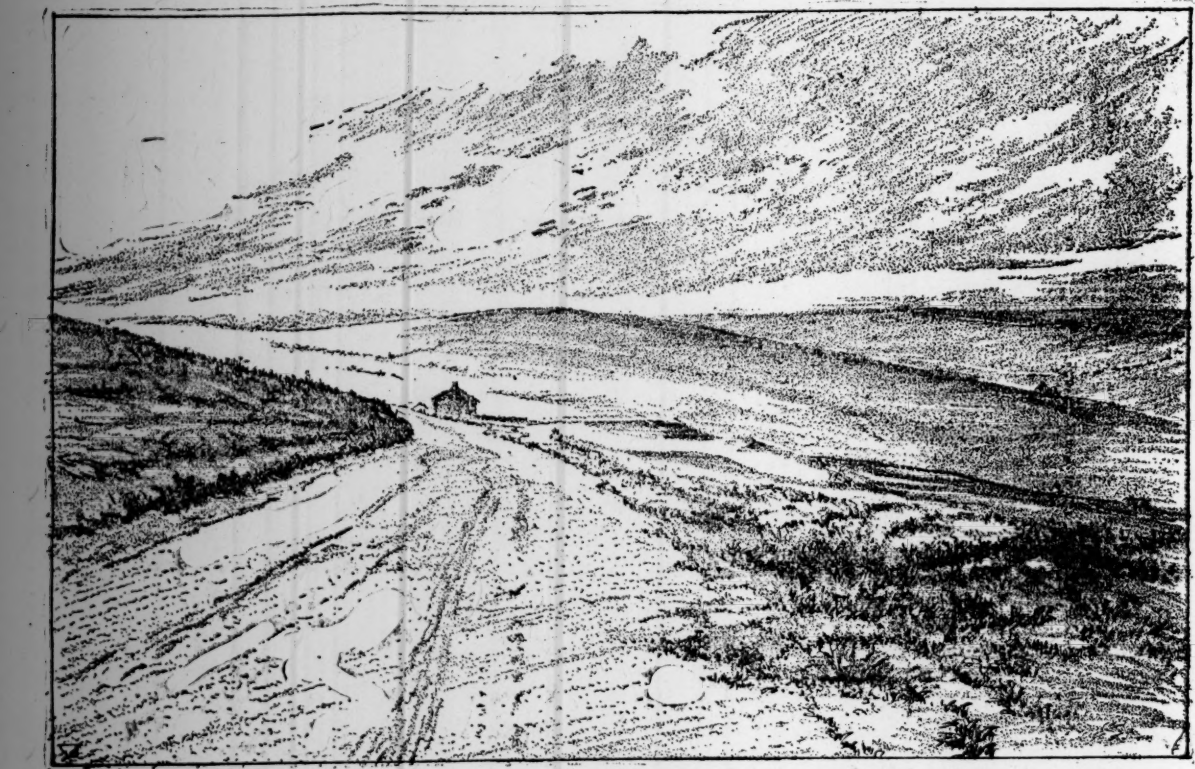
Of the book itself, perhaps the most remarkable feature is its utter loneliness. No one is allowed to enter within the precincts of the story who has not a tremendous business in it. Time and space alike are all too scant for the full delineation of the terrible story she has to unfold, and all minor characters are utterly excluded. The whole narrative never travels outside the few miles which separates Thrushcross Grange from Wuthering Heights; even the little village of Gimmerton is never visited, whilst the great world without comes into the story only as a far-away echo. The moment anyone passes over the horizon which may be seen from Wuthering Heights, he or she ceases to enter into the story, and the reader hears word of them only by an occasional mention or letter.

It is, indeed, all as Charlotte expresses it, "moorish, and wild, and knotty as a root of heath."

Another remarkable feature about the book is the extraordinary intricacy of the plot. Few people, even those who have read "Wuthering Heights," not once but many times, could write down from memory the "tree of descent" of the Heathcliffs, the Earnshaws and the Lintons. And yet, as one makes one's way through the book, the conclusion inevitably grows, with those who grasp in any measure the author's intent, that each step is inevitable.

Another point about it is its remarkable strength. Emily Brontë never flinches. She is never betrayed into any concessions. More than once, in the course of the narrative, the reader, almost instinctively, demands that some spark of humanity shall show itself in Heathcliff, but Emily knows what she is doing, and she refuses to make the concession. And so she carries it through right to the end.

"On the summit of Haworth's Hill," Miss Robinson writes in her book "Emily Brontë," "beyond the street, stands a gray stone house, which is shown as the original of 'Wuthering Heights.' A few scant and wind-buffed



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The moors

own home to a school, and from her own very noiseless, very secluded, but unrestricted and unartificial mode of life, to one of disciplined routine (though under the kindest auspices), was what she failed in enduring. Her nature proved here too strong for her fortune. Every morning, when she woke, the vision of home and the moors rushed on her, and darkened and saddened the day that lay before her."

SO WROTE Charlotte of her sister, years afterward, in a letter to Mrs. Gaskell, and for those who have made any study of the Brontës and of the strange, wild country in which they lived, it is full of revelations. Many great writers and great artists reflect, in a marked degree, the land of their upbringing; but, in the case of the Brontës, and, of the Brontës, especially in the case of Emily, whose centenary occurs this month, it was the very bedrock of all their thought. To the tall, slim girl, in her rough, homemade frock, who strode along whistling to her dogs, the freedom of the hills and the rolling upland country, with its sunrises and sunsets, mists and winds, and storm-swept skies was all her world. In the presence of strangers, silent and ill at ease, once out in the open she became a different being, finding joy and deep draughts of inspiration in the sky above and in the earth beneath.

Awaken, O'er all my dear moorland,
West wind, in thy glory and pride!
Oh, call me from valley and lowland,
To walk by the hill-torrent's side!

It is swelled with the first snowy weather;
The rocks they are icy and hoar,
And sullenly waves the long heather,
And the fern leaves are sunny no more.

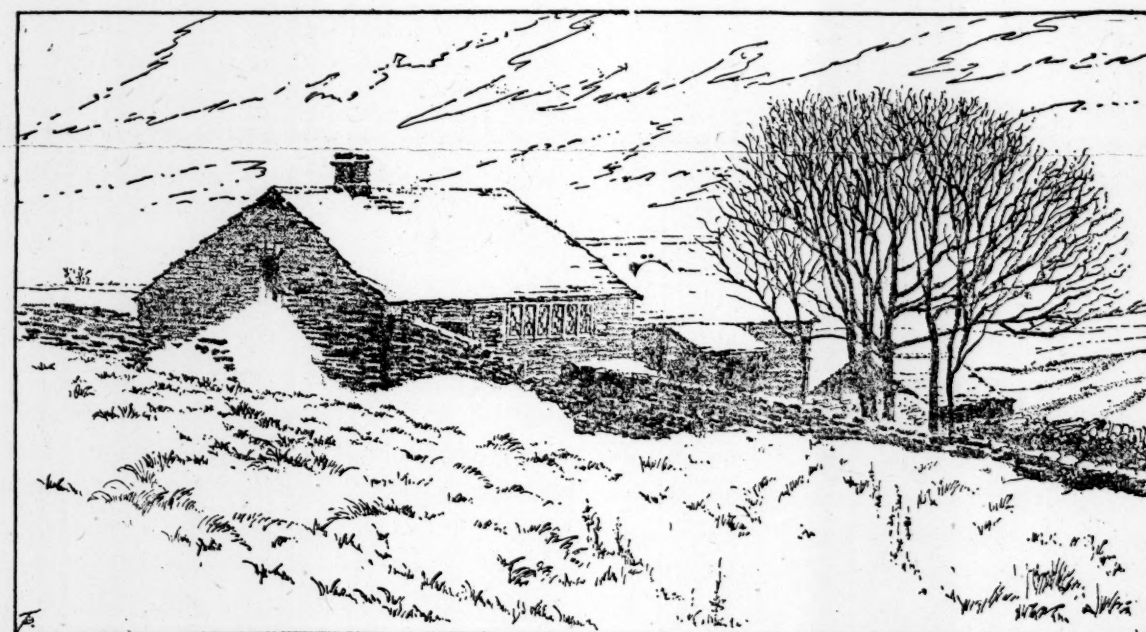
So she herself wrote of it, and it was the same at every turn of the year—in the winter, when the snow swirled over its great immensity, or when, a blaze of purple, it basked in the August sunshine.

Emily understood to the full and appreciated to the uttermost the

hood, if any of the Brontës can be said to have had a childhood. Emily seemed strangely capable of living a life apart, and strangely capable, too, of looking steadfastly on "the terrible side of things" without flinching. The last word that could be used in the description of her is, of course, the word morbid. Her genius enabled her in her writings to touch upon or describe in detail the most terrible passions, without creating any other impression but that of fearlessness. She looks wickedness straight in the face, and with a remorseless hand, which spared her subject as little as she spared herself, she lays it bare. Her fearlessness was, indeed, one of the characteristics of her nature. Thus Ellen Nussey, Charlotte's faithful friend, tells of a visit to Haworth in the school days, how, as they were gathered round the breakfast table, Mr. Brontë, as he was so fond of doing, would relate some wild tale of the superstitions of the Irish peasantry amongst whom he spent his boyhood, or some barbarous legends of the rough dwellers on the moors. "Sometimes," as one writer has put it, "she marveled as she caught sight of Emily's face, relaxed from its company rigor, while she stooped down to hand her porridge bowl to the dog; she wore a strange expression, gratified, as though she had gained something which seemed to complete a picture in her mind. For this silent Emily talked little save in rare bursts of wild spirits; this energetic housewife, cooking and cleaning as though she had no other aim in view than the providing for the day's comfort; this was the same Emily who, at five years of age, used to startle the nursery with her fantastic fairy stories. Two lives went on side by side in her heart, neither ever mingling with or interrupting the other. Practical housewife with capable hands, dreamer of strange horrors: each self was independent of the companion to which it was linked by day and night. People in those days knew her but as she

hold. Of Emily's deeper self, her violent genius, neither friend nor neighbor dreamed in those days. And today it is only this Emily who is remembered."

As a matter of fact, of course, there is nothing surprising in this. What



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The original "Wuthering Heights"

the world knows of Emily Brontë is known through one amazing book. The facts of her life in the parsonage at Haworth, of her own personal experiences, her hopes and aspirations, her trials and mighty wrestlings, what battles she fought and won as she went about the old gray house doing a hundred and one menial tasks as a matter of course, when Charlotte and Anne were at Roe Head, and Branwell a terrible blight on all their

compositions, intimating that, since Emily's had given me pleasure, I might like to look at hers. I could not but be a partial judge, yet I thought that these verses, too, had a sweet, sincere pathos of their own."

And so, with Charlotte as their leader, the three sisters evolved the great scheme of publishing the little book of poems which ultimately found its way into print under the title of "Poems by Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell." It was not a success. It cost the, to them, small fortune of £31 10s., and only two copies were actually sold. That they should have attracted so little attention, have been, indeed, practically ignored, is a curious reflection on the literary judgment of the day. Charlotte's poetry has not, it is true, anything that would place it in the front rank, whilst Anne's is just an expression in verse of that tender, shrinking faith which was so characteristic of the youngest of the three sisters. It is just verse, not poetry. Emily, however, has a place all to herself amongst the great poets of the world, just as she must be accorded a place amongst its great prose writers. Her output was small. Her collected poems, all told, number less than 150, but they are of curiously uniform worth, whilst some few stand out and will in the future, it can hardly be doubted, stand out still more brightly as amongst the great poems of the language.

WHILEST they plumb, at times, these poems, the depths of despondency and even despair, as the writer beats on the gates of brass in her imperious demand for an answer to the "riddle of life"; whilst at times it seems as though she has given up the struggle and turned away from it all with the cry—

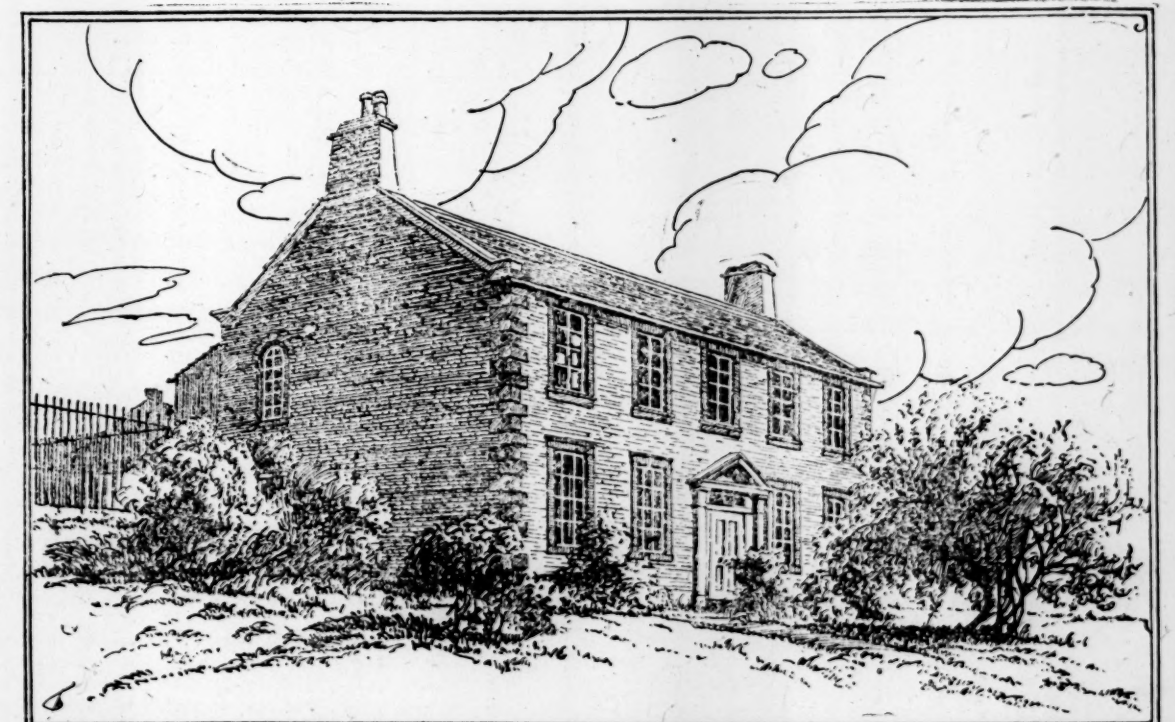
"Conquered good and conquering ill," yet, in the end, she rose to heights to which few poets have attained and to which few have cared to follow.

Any just criticism of Emily's poetry is, of course, impossible within the compass of so short an article. A few verses of it have already been quoted



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The old church at Haworth, Yorkshire



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Parsonage, home of the Brontës at Haworth

THE HOME FORUM

'Neath the Shade of Quiet Trees

Here am I standing lonely 'neath
The shade of quiet trees,
That scarce can catch a single breath
Of this sweet evening breeze.
And nothing in the twilight sky
Except its veil of clouds on high,
All sleeping calm and grey;
And nothing on the summer gale
But the sweet trumpet's solemn wail
Slow sounding far away.

That and the strange, uncertain sound
Scarce heard, yet heard by all;
A trembling through the summer
ground,
A murmuring round the wall.
—Emily Brontë.

Making the Constitution

Thus after four months of anxious toil, through the whole of a scorching Philadelphia summer, after earnest but sometimes bitter discussion, in which more than once the meeting had seemed on the point of breaking up, a colossal work had at last been accomplished, the results of which were most powerfully to affect the whole future career of the human race so long as it shall dwell upon the earth. In spite of the high-wrought intensity of feeling which had been now and then displayed, grave decorum had ruled the proceedings; and now, though few were really satisfied, the approach to unanimity was remarkable. When all was over, it is said that many of the members seemed awe-struck, Washington sat with head bowed in solemn meditation. The scene was ended by a characteristic bit of homely pleasantry from Franklin. Thirty-three years ago, in the days of George II, before the first matters of the Revolution had been heard, and when the French dominion in America was still untouched, before the banishment of the Acadians or the rout of Braddock, while Washington was still surveying lands in the wilderness, while Madison was playing in the nursery and Hamilton was not yet born, Franklin had endeavored to bring together the thirteen colonies in a federal union. Of the famous Albany plan of 1754, the first complete outline of a federal constitution for America that ever was made, he was the principal if not the sole author. On the back of the President's quaint black armchair there was emblazoned a half-sun, brilliant with gilded rays. As the meeting was breaking up and Washington arose, Franklin pointed to the chair, and made it the text for prophecy. "As I have been sitting here all these weeks," said he, "I have often wondered whether yonder sun is rising or setting. But now I know that it is a rising sun!" From "The Critical Period of American History," by John Fiske.

Touch

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE classification of the physical senses generally accepted is that there are five of them but some physiologists declare, and there seems to be some ground for the contention, that there is but one sense, namely, that of touch, and that the so-called five senses are but modifications of touch. Seeing, for instance, is touch adapted to the rays of light; hearing to the waves of sound, while smelling and tasting are clearly forms of touch adapted to the chemical analysis of matter. Thus, it is maintained that the physical senses are but modifications of the belief that touch resides in matter or in a material body and is the sum and substance, the pleasure and pain, the beginning and ending of all material existence. Mortal man finds himself to be the product and slave of a material sense of touch, and dances in willing or unwilling obedience thereto.

The subject of touch, however, is not so easily disposed of, for the question arises: Is touch mental or material? Does it reside in matter or in mortal mind? Mrs. Eddy has given the true explanation of this. She says on page 35 of "Unity of God": "The so-called material senses are found, upon examination, to be mortally mental, instead of material. Reduced to its proper denomination, matter is mortal mind; not, strictly speaking, there is no mortal mind, for Mind is immortal and is not matter, but Spirit." Touch, therefore, as anybody can see, is wholly mental and not material.

It is related of Christ Jesus that, upon one of those numerous occasions when he was in a great throng and press of people who evidently were witnessing his healing work, a woman came, and, touching the border of his garment, was immediately made free of her infirmity. The Master thereupon asked: "Who touched me?" The disciples apparently thought that Jesus was speaking of physical touch, but he clearly indicated that that was not what he was thinking about. "Jesus knew," says Mrs. Eddy, "as others did not, that it was not matter, but mortal mind, whose touch called for aid. Repeating his inquiry, he was answered by the faith of a sick woman. His quick apprehension of this mental call illustrated his spirituality. The disciples' misconception of it uncovered their materiality." (Science and Health, p. 86.) The touch to which Christ Jesus evidently referred was that of faith, or the thought that is receptive to Truth, indicating the first unfolding of spiritual understanding. It is, as Mrs. Eddy indicates, mortal mind reaching out for something beyond itself, something beyond the limitations of material beliefs.

Now it is plain that between the touch of the woman healed of her infirmity and that which is supposed to consist of pleasure or pain in matter, a great gulf is fixed and the gulf is called spiritual understanding. This again points to the fact that touch is wholly mental; it also shows that much may depend upon the recognition of this fact, for if touch is conceded to be wholly mental, and to concede this is to agree to Mrs. Eddy's proposition that matter is mortal mind, then touch, it must be clear, is capable of being educated.

Education, of course, is a word that has a variety of meanings, though its root, "educere—to lead out," is simple enough. Is not education, therefore, the process of gaining the understanding that leads us out of, or away from, the concepts of matter, to the apprehension of the things or ideas of Spirit? Education is generally supposed to be man-made, but it is really of God. It is as Christ Jesus pointed out, the Spirit of truth leading us into all truth. This, of course, is just what Christian Science is doing with mankind today. It takes the men and women who are slaves of material sense and shows them their freedom in Truth, nay it does more than this, it proves that the real man was never governed by a false sense of touch, that he never has had, nor could he have had, any other status than that in Spirit or in Truth.

If, therefore, to the belief that all is matter and that matter is both cause and creation, touch is wholly material, then, contrariwise, to the understanding of God or of Spirit, touch is spiritual, for it signifies our unity with Mind. So it becomes evident that touch is a subject of vast importance to all of us. The vital question is, What are we really touching? The more we see touch as something entirely mental, the more we must realize the importance of answering this question correctly. Now if God, Spirit, is omnipresence, then there can be but one true answer to this question, and that is, that the real man is touching God, good, Principle, never matter nor evil. To one steeped in the belief that God is in some far away heaven above the clouds, this answer will doubtless come with a shock. But is not the question, What are you touching, matter or Spirit? not only a rational one, but a very practical one?

If touch is mental, then, of course, touch is thought. And is it not plain that the way in which we touch God, good, Principle, is in thought? If God is Mind, or omnipresent consciousness, in which we live, and move, and have our being, how can we help but touch God, good, Principle, as we reflect Mind? Is not the touch of the infinite perfection of Spirit, perceived through Christian Science, bound to heal us from all the imperfections of error, matter? What we need most is to

awaken from the dream that touch is in matter or concerns itself only with matter, and to realize that the true touch is the thought which interprets God, Spirit, aright, even according to Christian Science. Then we shall see that what we are really and eternally touching, and what is always in touch with us,—with our real selfhood,—is never matter, but always God, good, Principle.

This is the touch that reveals our unity with Life, Love, and Truth, and makes us realize that we are eternally one with God. As Mrs. Eddy says in her beautiful description of angels: "Oh, may you feel this touch,—it is not the clasping of hands, nor a loved person present; it is more than this: it is a spiritual idea that lights your path!" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 306.) This spiritual idea, therefore, whereby, through Christian Science, we discern the presence of God, good, Principle, is our true sense of touch.

A Character

So noble that he cannot see
He stands in aught above the
rest...

Not much concerned with schemes
That show
The counterchange of weak with
strong.

But never passing by a woe,
Nor sitting still to watch a wrong.

Of all hearts careful save his own;
Most tender when he suffers most;
Woe, if a foe must be o'erthrown.
To count, but never grudge the cost.

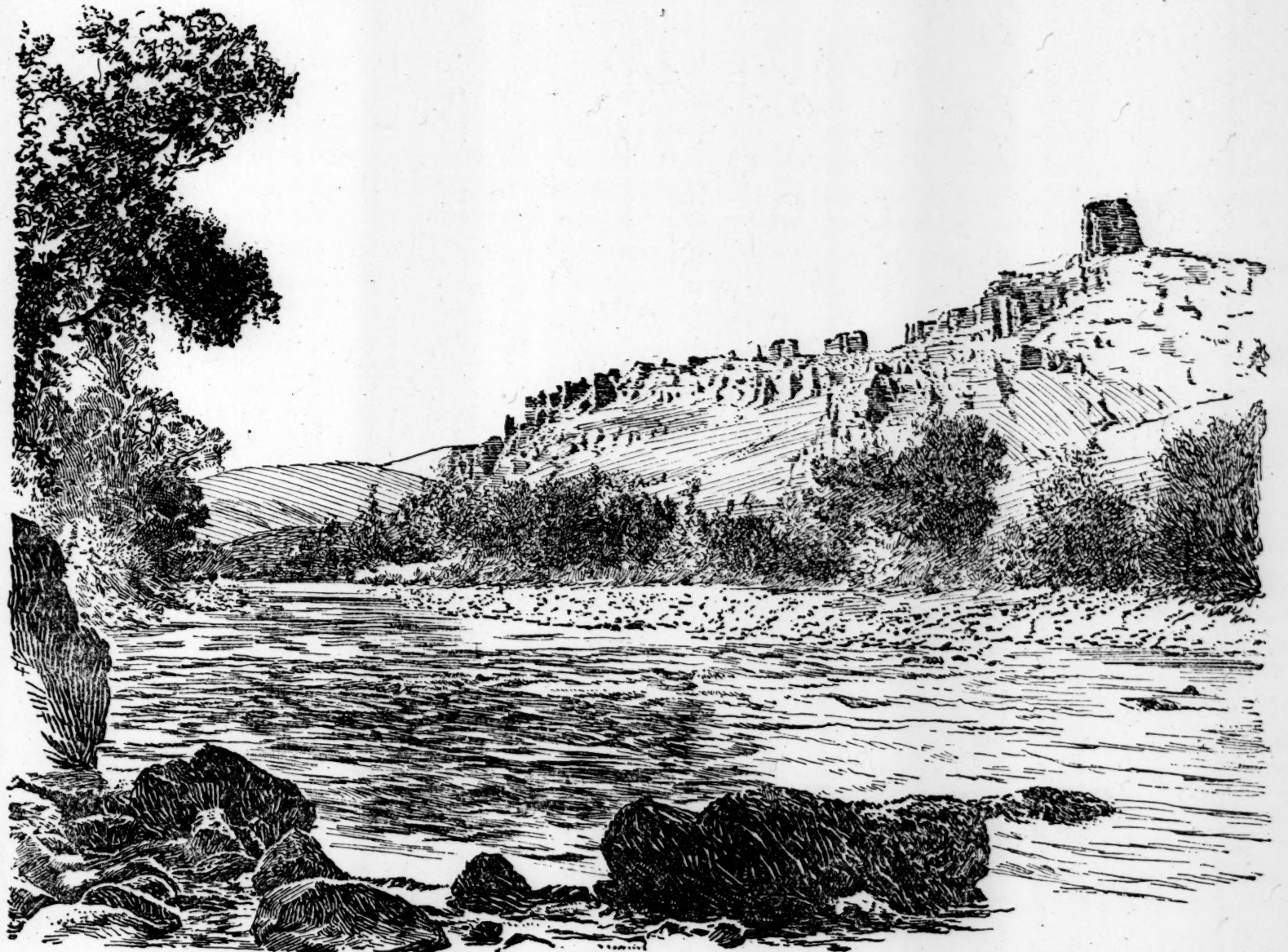
Sharp insight, evering with a glance
Greater from less, from substance
shade;
Faith, in gross darkness of mischance
Unable to be much afraid.

Out-looking eyes that seek and scan,
Ready to love what they behold;
Quick reverence for his brother-man;
Quick sense where gilding is not
gold...

True sympathy a light that grows,
And broadens like the summer
morn's;
A hope that trusts before it knows,
Being out of tune with all the
scorns.

On-moving, temperately intent
On radiant ends by means as bright,
And never cautious, but content
With all the bitter fruits of right...

—Menella Bute Smedley.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Rock Formations, Called "The Holy City," in Yellowstone National Park

Near its mouth the Upper Yellowstone is about half the size of the main stream as it leaves the lake. Its valley is about three miles wide and very marshy; all the little streams flowing down from the hill-slopes being obstructed by heavy dams, so as to form continuous chains of ponds. The sides of the valley are dark, somber walls of volcanic rock, which weathers into curious and imposing forms. Looking up the valley from some high point, one almost imagines himself in the presence of the ruins of

some gigantic city, so much like ancient castles and cathedrals do these rocks appear—a deception that is not a little heightened by the singular vertical furrows cut deep into the cliffs. At the base of the walls immense masses of breccia have fallen from the mountain-tops, in many instances cutting long swatches through the pine forests. In the upper part of the valley, which in midsummer is lush with vegetation, five streams flow down from the mountains to swell the waters of the Yellowstone. . . . Here the valley

terminates abruptly, the mountains rising like walls and shutting off the country beyond. As far as the eye can reach on every side are bare, bald peaks, domes and ridges in great numbers. At least one hundred peaks worthy of a name are within the radius of vision. The rocks everywhere, though massive, black, and furrowed vertically, have the appearance of horizontal stratification. . . . Dr. Hayden's party camped at night near a small lake, by the side of a bank of snow, ten thousand feet above the sea, with

short spring grass and flowers all around them. There are but two seasons on these mountain summits, spring and winter; as late as August fresh, new grass may be seen springing up where a huge bank of snow has just disappeared. Little spring flowers, seldom more than two or three inches high, cover the ground—Claytonia, Viola, Ranunculus, and many others. The following morning they traveled for several miles along a ridge not more than two hundred yards wide, from one side of which the waters flow into the Pacific, and on the other, into the Atlantic.—James Richardson, in "Wonders of the Yellowstone Region."

The Patriarch of the English Utilitarians

Jeremy Bentham was the patriarch of the English Utilitarians. "He took his M. A. degree in 1766 and in 1767 finally left Oxford for London to begin, as his father fondly hoped, a flight toward the woolstack. The lad's diffidence and extreme youth had indeed prevented him from forming the usual connections which his father anticipated as the result of a college life. His career as a barrister was short and grievously disappointing to the parental hopes. His father, like the Elder Fairford in 'Redgauntlet,' had 'a cause or two at nurse' for the son. . . . A brief was given to him in a suit, upon which fifty pounds depended. He advised that the suit

should be dropped and the money saved. Other experiences only increased his repugnance to his profession. . . . The father despaired, and he was considered to be a 'lost child.' "Though lost to the bar, he had really found himself." Sir Leslie Stephen continues, in "The English Utilitarians," "He had taken the line prescribed by his idiosyncrasy. His father's injudicious forcing had increased his shyness at the bar, and he was an owl in daylight. But no one, as we shall see, was less diffident in speculation. Self-confidence in a philosopher is often the private credit which he opens with his imagination to compensate for his incapacity in the rough struggles of active life. Bentham shrank from the world in which

he was easily browbeaten to the study in which he could reign supreme. He had not the strong passions which prompt commonplace ambition, and cared little for the prizes for which most men will sacrifice their lives. Nor, on the other hand, can he be credited with that ardent philanthropy or vehement indignation which prompts to intermeddle struggle with actual wrongdoers. He had not the ardor which led Howard to devote a life to destroy abuses, or that which turned Swift's blood to gall in the struggle against triumphant corruption. He was thoroughly amiable, but of kindly rather than energetic affections. He, therefore, desired reform,

but, so far from regarding the ruling classes with rancor, took their part against the democrats. 'I was a great reformist,' he says, 'but never suspected that the "people in power" were against reform. I supposed they only wanted to know what was good in order to embrace it.' "The most real of pleasures for him lay in speculating upon the general principles by which the 'people in power' should be guided. To construct a general chart for legislation, to hunt down sophistries, to explode mere noisy rhetoric, to classify and arrange and re-classify until his whole intellectual wealth was neatly arranged in proper pigeonholes, was a delight for its own sake. He wished well to mankind; he detested abuses, but he hated neither the corrupted nor the corruptors; and it might almost seem that he rather valued the benevolent end, because it gave employment to his faculties, than valued the employment because it led to the end. He was, he said, as selfish as man could be; but 'somehow or other' selfishness had in him taken the form of benevolence. He was at any rate in the position of a man with the agreeable conviction that he has only to prove the wisdom of a given course in order to secure its adoption. Like many mechanical inventors, he took for granted that a process which was shown to be useful would therefore be at once adopted and failed to anticipate the determined opposition of the great mass of 'vested interests' already in possession.

"At this period he made the discovery, or what he held to be the discovery, which governed his whole future career. He laid down the principle which was to give the clue to all his investigations; and, as he thought, required only to be announced to secure universal acceptance. When Bentham revolted against the intellectual food provided at school and college, he naturally took up the philosophy which at that period represented the really living stream of thought. To be a man of enlightenment in those days was to belong to the school of Locke. Locke represented reason, free thought and the abandonment of prejudice. Besides Locke, he mentions Hume, Montesquieu, Helvétius, Beccaria and Barrington.

"Under the influence of such studies Bentham formulated his famous principle—a principle which to some seemed a barren truism, to others a mere epigram, and to some a dangerous falsehood. Bentham accepted it not only as true, but as expressing a truth of extraordinary fecundity, capable of guiding him through the whole labyrinth of political and legislative speculation. His 'fundamental axiom' is that 'the greatest happiness of the greatest number is the measure of right and wrong.' Bentham himself attributes the authorship of the phrase to Beccaria or Priestley. The general order of thought to which this theory belongs was, of course, not the property of any special writer or any particular period."

The Itinerary of the Polos

The elder Polos when they left Constantinople in the year 1260 had not planned to go far beyond the northern borders of the Euxine. They first landed at Soldala in the Crimea, then an important trading city. From Soldala they journeyed in a northerly and east-northeasterly direction to Sara, or Sarra, a vast city on the Volga, where King Cambuscan lived, and to Bolgara, or Bolghara, where they stayed for a year. Going south a short distance to Uacca, another city on the Volga, they journeyed direct to the southeast across the northern head of the Caspian, on the sixty days' march to Bokhara, where they stayed for three years. From Bokhara they went with the Great Khan's people northward to Otrar, and thence in a northeasterly direction to the Court of the Khan near Peking. On their return journey, they arrived at the seacoast at Laysa, in Armenia. From Laysa they went to Acre, and from Acre to Negropont in Rumania, and from Negropont to Venice, where they stayed for about two years.

On the second journey to the East, with the young Marco Polo, they sailed direct from Venice to Acre toward the end of the year 1271. They made a short journey southward to Jerusalem, for the holy oil, and then returned to Acre for letters from the Papal Legate. Leaving Acre, they got as far as Laysa, in Armenia, before they were recalled by the newly elected Pope. On setting out again,

they returned to Laysa, at that time a great city, where spices and cloth of gold were sold, and from which merchants journeying to the East generally started. From Laysa they pushed northward into Turcomania, past Casaria and Sivas, to Arzingan, where the people wore "good buckrams." Passing Mount Ararat, where Noah's ark was supposed to rest, they heard stories of the Baku oil fields. From here they went southward, following the course of the Tigris to Bandas. From Bandas they seem to have made an unnecessary journey to the Persian Gulf. The book leads one to suppose that they traveled by way of Tauriz (in Persian Irak), Yezd, and Kerman, to the port of Ormuz, as though they intended to take ship there. . . . After visiting Ormuz, they returned to Kerman by another road, and then pushed on, over the horrible salt desert of Kerman, through Khorassan to Balakshan. . . . On leaving Balakshan they proceeded through the high Pamirs to Kashgar, thence southward by way of Khotan, not yet buried under the sands, to the Gobi Desert.

The Polos crossed the Gobi in the usual thirty days, halting each night by the brackish ponds which make the passage possible. After crossing the desert, they soon entered China. At Kan Chau, one of the first Chinese cities which they visited, they may have stayed for nearly a year, on account of "the state of their concerns,"

but this stay probably took place later, when they were in Kublai's service. They then crossed the province of Shen-si, into that of Shan-si, finally arriving at Kai-ping-fu, where Polo's Travels (Everyman's Library), garden.

On the return journey the Polos set sail from the port of Zaitum, in the province of Fo-Kien. They hugged the Chinese coast (in order to avoid the Straits and Frazer reefs), and crossed the Gulf of Tong King to Champa in the southeast of Cambodia. Leaving Champa, they may have made some stay at Borneo, but more probably they sailed direct to the island of Bantam, at the mouth of the straits of Malacca, and to Samatra. . . . On getting a fair wind they passed by the Nicobar and Andaman Islands, and then shaped a course for Ceylon. They put across to the coast of Coromandel, to the northward upon the Madras coast as far as Masulipatam. On the Bombay side, they would seem to have hugged the coast as far as they could, as far perhaps as Surat in the Gulf of Cambay; . . . they arrived at Ormuz, in the Persian Gulf, and passed inland to Khorassan. On leaving Khorassan they journeyed overland through Persia and Greater Armenia, until they came to Trebizonda on the Euxine Sea. Here they took ship, and sailed home to Venice, first touching at Constantinople and at Negropont. And this was in the year 1295.—"Marco Polo's Travels" (Everyman's Library).

"A Clever Little Frenchman"

From Isabel Moore's "Talks in a Library with Laurence Hutton":

Mr. Hutton said: A shell-cameo brooch, in what is called a shadow frame, had its place in the Thirty-fourth Street house, upon the piano in the dining room; and one night at a dinner party, at which were gathered many distinguished men and women to meet Sir Henry Irving, the box and its contents attracted the attention of a guest who sat opposite to it. In the middle of the symposium he jumped up, grasped the object in both hands, and said: "Laurence, where did you get this, and who is it?"

"It's my father, given by him to my mother on the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage. She wore it a little while, but it was too conspicuous as a personal ornament; and . . . she had it put in that frame."

The guest exclaimed: "Your father?"

"Yes, my father."

He then asked, in some excitement, who did it.

I replied: "I don't know. It was cut long ago by a little artist over Brougham's Lagoon, afterward Wallack's Theater, on the corner of Broadway and Broome Street. Who he was or

what his name was, I do not know, except that he was a clever little Frenchman."

The attention of the whole party was by this time attracted to the dialogue. Looking at the cameo in its case, and his hand shaking a little, the guest said:

"He was a clever little Frenchman, was he, and you don't know his name? Well, I'm the clever little Frenchman, and my name is Saint Gaudens. It's the earliest piece of my work extant, and when you and Mrs. Hutton get through with it, I want it for Gussie and the boy."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1918

EDITORIALS

Peace by Negotiation

NO PERSON need make any apology to the world for insisting on hammering, in season and out of season, on the attempt of the pacifists to play into the hands of Germany, and to lay, in a German peace, the foundations of a new war. Everybody who really understands world politics is agreed on this point. There is no more doubt or hesitation in the minds of Germans like Dr. Mühlton than there is in the minds of trained thinkers like Lord Grey or Mr. Wilson. Yet a band of academical reasoners, reinforced by all the sentimentality which the word peace fosters, is exerting itself to bring about a European peace, which would resemble true peace just about as accurately as the liberty of '93 in France resembled true liberty. Madame Roland saw clearly the criminality of associating liberty with the guillotine in the Place de la Révolution. But the voice of Madame Roland was drowned in the roll of Santerre's drums. Fortunately, there is more than one Madame Roland today to point out the criminality of overlooking the crimes of Mittel-Europa, in the belief that a restrained criminality is necessarily a converted one.

The problem would not be such a difficult one if the pacifist were really a free agent. But the pacifist all unknown to himself is commonly drinking in the suggestions of the Bureau of Enemy Psychology, so that though the mouth may be the mouth of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald or Mr. Troelstra, the words are the words of Field Marshal von Hindenburg or of Count von Hertling. In such circumstances it is peculiarly refreshing to find that the International Peace Bureau is able to understand precisely what the Hebrew prophet meant when he talked of crying "Peace, peace; when there is no peace." The Foreign Office in Berlin has got so used to inducing other countries to forget, and to overlook its escapades, that it seems to have come to believe that there is no action, however criminal, that the other nations cannot be got to take a lenient view of. For this reason it is now confidently expecting that the failures of the General Staff will be rectified by the delegates at the peace conference. That these expectations may be doomed to disappointment is, however, tolerably evident from the answer of the International Peace Bureau, to the request of the Odessa Peace Society for an immediate convening, in Switzerland, of a congress of peace societies, as the only means of bringing the war to a speedy conclusion.

The reply of the International Peace Bureau leaves nothing to be desired. It might have been prefaced by the warning that in vain is the net spread before the bird. But its recognition of the facts, and its fearless statement of the actual conditions to be faced, are things which it is to be hoped will be taken to heart in more quarters than in Odessa.

"True to our ideas," the reply runs, "we consider that the duty of pacifists is to assist, not in restoring, but in establishing peace, not in bringing about a cessation of hostilities, but in preparing a system calculated to prevent their recurrence, by placing might at the service of right, and of liberty of the peoples in the sense of the declarations of President Wilson. This task can only be accomplished by a free democracy."

Now, in the words of President Wilson, which can no more be quoted too often than the hammering can be repeated too frequently, the object of the war is, as the International Peace Bureau says, to make the world safe for democracy. Yet, so curiously constituted is the human mind, that that section of democracy which congratulates itself upon being the most democratic is only inclined to advocate peace on the battlefield, and is by no means inclined to advocate peace in civil life. Thus the world has been the amazed spectator of the peace campaign of Ulianoff and Bronstein in Russia, after the Russian armies had been disorganized and withdrawn from the front. And thus the world views, with considerable astonishment, the gentlemen who profess to have been the extreme of democrats, always excepting Ulianoff and Bronstein, engaged, apparently quite unconsciously, in pleading and struggling for a German peace, the immediate and future effects of which, if it could be obtained, would be the making of the world safe for democracy, on lines similar to those on which Enver Pasha and Talaat Bey made Armenia safe from rebellion. Enver and Talaat, it will be remembered, ingenuously announced their policy as one which would leave no room for an Armenian question in the future, and to the best of their ability they proceeded to carry that policy out, by the simple process of leaving no Armenians to create one. In the same way the Ramsay Macdonalds and the Troelstras may rest assured, that if only they can obtain a German peace, the Potsdam vehmgericht will see to it that there shall be no democratic, revolutionary, or socialistic question left for settlement, by reason of the fact that the democrat, the revolutionary, and the socialist shall be in no position to preach their various doctrines.

There is very little wonder then that the Prime Minister of Australia, himself the one time chief of the Australian Labor Party, girded himself up, a few days ago, to warn the democracy of England, in Manchester Town Hall, against being entrapped by the pacifism of the Bourgeois Dr. Solf or the Socialistic Herr Scheidemann, who, having cheered the Juggernaut car of Mittel-European militarism, as it crashed through Belgium and Serbia, making Europe safe for Austria-Hungary and Germany, on the Turkish system, are now preaching the pacifism, not of conviction but of necessity. Unfortunately, as Mr. Hughes pointed out, the Dr. Solfs and the Philip Scheidemanns do not stand alone, but are supported by the pacifists, who have chained themselves to the wheels of the German car, shouting to the world that the mission of its drivers has been mistaken, and that it is the people who have got in its way, quite as much as those who have driven it forward, who are to blame for the condition of the world today. Of course, as Mr. Hughes pointed out, there are numbers of sincere paci-

fists. But these are mostly people who have become so mesmerized by peace, as an idea, that they are utterly unable to free themselves from this mesmerism, or to see that if militarism can only be once more supported on the wall, from which, Humpty-Dumpty-like, it is threatening to fall, a long era of war will have been entailed upon mankind.

Dr. Solf, as Mr. Hughes sees, speaks, today, not to Germany but to the pacifists outside Germany. The pacifist in Germany lives, moves, and breathes by permission of the von Ludendorffs alone. His support is assured to Dr. Solf directly a von Ludendorff gives the order for his acquiescence. The audience to which Dr. Solf appeals, therefore, is the audience in the allied countries which is ready to sacrifice everything those countries have fought for, in the name of peace by negotiation.

An Airplane Chief With Power to Act

WITH the designation of John D. Ryan as Second Assistant Secretary of War and Director of Aeronautics, the United States Government has, for the first time, given to one man unhampered and practically unrestricted authority over airplane production. This notwithstanding the hesitation and reluctance of Secretary Baker, who might have prevented an irretrievable loss of time, an enormous waste of money, and national shame immeasurable, by taking such action months ago. According to Mr. Baker's statement accompanying the appointment, Mr. Ryan is charged with the responsibility of procuring and furnishing to the army in the field the material and personnel required for the air service, and is given supervision, control, and direction over the Bureau of Aircraft Production and the Bureau of Aeronautics, "with full power completely to coordinate their activities and to develop and carry out the air program." Mr. Ryan is also endowed with authority to select a new head for the Bureau of Aircraft Production.

If the substance is there, the name amounts to little, but, as a matter of fact, John D. Ryan might as well have been designated a minister of aviation. He has all the authority that goes with a Cabinet position, and there is nothing at all personal to him in the statement that in this the American people, to say nothing of the people of the allied countries as a whole, will find the greatest satisfaction. The same satisfaction would have been felt over the granting of power to act, in this department of war activity in the United States, to any other man of equal competence and experience; had it been conferred upon Howard E. Coffin, for instance, the conviction is strong that the shameful exposures relating to aircraft production would have been rendered impossible.

Mr. Ryan starts upon an unobstructed course with the tremendous advantage accruing from a popular and pronounced verdict in favor of the free hand. Following recent confirmation of earlier disclosures of bungling, incompetence and extravagance, nothing short of practical separation of aircraft production from the War Department would have been acceptable to the public. The nation had had enough, and a great deal more than enough, of the disastrous system of the past. Something had to be done and done quickly. It is useless to speculate upon what might have happened if prompt action looking to a complete reform in aircraft production had not been taken, but it is within the most conservative bounds to say that the nation had well-nigh reached the limit of its patience with the whole humiliating exhibition of airplane fizzle and failure.

The new director has the greatest opportunity in the world to make a record. The wealth and strength of the land are behind him; he is possessed of unlimited authority within the sphere of his activities; he is backed and buttressed by national and international good-will. But he must be judged by his works, and judgment, sharp as well as just, will not again be deferred where any essential or vital war undertaking is being apparently misdirected or mismanaged.

It would not be fair to dismiss the matter here. The American public will fall far short of proving its loyal adherence to the square deal if it shall now, with the assumption of responsibility by John D. Ryan, turn aside to something else without recognizing the right of Howard E. Coffin to unqualified and complete vindication. If the United States Aircraft Board had been conceived, designed and intended as a scapegoat, it could hardly have better served that purpose for a time than it has. Mr. Coffin was the civilian chairman of that board, and when the collapse of the aircraft program came, all the criticism, abuse, and opprobrium resulting from the exposure was, almost as if by common accord, directed toward that board and its chairman. Neither was in the least degree accountable. The Aircraft Board was vested with no power through the exercise of which the failure of the aircraft program could have been prevented.

Pains had been taken in the framing of the act, approved on Oct. 1, 1917, to make the Aircraft Board, as an executive agency, wholly impotent. As its provisions were interpreted by S. T. Ansell, acting Judge Advocate-General, on Feb. 14, 1918, and by Maj.-Gen. George O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, on Feb. 25, 1918, the Aircraft Board was intended to perform the functions of a clearing house between the general staff and the signal corps, but it was expressly stipulated that the board "should have no direct communication with manufacturing plants, except through the medium of the procurement divisions." At every point where there is a pretense of granting the board authority there is a qualifying and practically nullifying clause. The Aircraft Board was to be an instrumentality through which contact was to be made "on matters of large policy with other bodies, such as Shipping Board, allied representatives, etc.," words and phrases utterly meaningless so far as reference to actual carrying out of the airplane program was concerned. One passage from the acting Judge Advocate's construction of the act is illuminating and conclusive. "It will be noted," it runs, "that Congress in said Section Four confers no power directly upon the Aircraft Board, but empowers the Secretary of

War and the Secretary of the Navy to authorize said board to do certain things under the control and direction of the respective secretaries and in accordance with the requirements prescribed or approved by their respective departments."

To all intents and purposes, the Aircraft Board was without power of initiative, without authority, without influence. It had as little actual contact with, as little jurisdiction over, as little responsibility for, the production or non-production of airplanes for the army and navy as the ordinary man on the street. It was ostensibly intended to be advisory in character, and it does not anywhere appear that its advice was either taken or sought in any important matter. It was a convenience of a kind, when the crash came, and it was made, for the moment, to take the responsibility of squandering \$640,000,000, when all the money ever appropriated by Congress for its use was \$100,000.

To blame Howard E. Coffin, then, is entirely unfair. He ought to have been given the freedom of action that the nation demands shall now be granted John D. Ryan; had he been so trusted and equipped the probabilities are that the task which now faces Mr. Ryan would long ago have been successfully under way.

"The Arkansas Traveler"

IN THE early days of the last century beyond the Mississippi, or, say, anywhere between seventy-five and one hundred years ago, Arkansas, which had first been a part of Louisiana and later a part of Missouri, like all of its neighbors in the southwest of the United States, attracted a large number of "squatters." These people, as a rule, having fixed their choice upon a patch of ground, were content to occupy it until strangers began to move into the surrounding country. If the real settlers "took up" land within a mile or so of the squatters, the latter, feeling that they were being "crowded," would move farther back into the interior. The squatter, usually, built for himself and family a one-room log cabin, with a "stick-and-mud" chimney. With this and a "lean-to" stable for his horse and cow, a few pigs, a few chickens and an acre or two planted in corn, sorghum and some common vegetables, he felt comfortably established.

He lived completely undisturbed by the turmoil of the outside world. There were no railroads in Arkansas then, and, in fact, few roads of any kind, properly so called, and the trails were far apart. Nobody could understand it at the time, and nobody has been able to explain it satisfactorily since, but notwithstanding his almost complete isolation from the haunts of his fellows, the squatter was remarkably quick intellectually, and this trait of his character became so generally recognized that he was made the central figure of many a humorous anecdote and the vehicle of many a crude bon mot. Observant people who from time to time penetrated the Arkansas backwoods brought back impressions of a people exceedingly alert mentally, and amazingly receptive of knowledge.

In short, the Arkansas squatters were of a piece with the "poor whites," the "crackers," the "mountaineers," a class from which some of the most distinctive American types have sprung. They became a subject of study. Books were written about them, and so "The Arkansas Traveler" is a dialogue intended to present in an amusing form the characteristic trait referred to.

Nobody seems to have discovered the author of this sketch. Many have confused it with the melody which is but an incident to it. As nearly as can be learned, and for this there is no less authority than a report, by Thomas Wilson, published by the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society, the dialogue was first presented publicly with all "property" and "scenic" effects, at Salem, Ohio. Soon it claimed a place on every amusement program in the country. In the West and Southwest it was particularly popular.

The scene, as already indicated, was the front of a squatter's homestead in Arkansas. The squatter, "fiddling," is seated on a broken-backed chair in front of the cabin door. The traveler, on horseback, rests his reins on the animal's neck, leans toward the fiddler and the dialogue begins:

Traveler—Stranger, do you live around here?
Squatter—I reckon I don't live anywhere else. (Plays a few bars of the tune he has been trying since the traveler came within hearing.)
Traveler—Well, how long have you lived here?
Squatter—(Going over the same bars again.) See that big tree over there? Well, that was here when I came.
Traveler—Well, you needn't be so cross about it.
Squatter—There's nobody cross except yourself. (Plays the first part of the tune again.)
Traveler—How did your potatoes turn out this year?
Squatter—They didn't turn out—I dug 'em out. (Goes over the same bars.)
Traveler—Can I stay here all night?
Squatter—Yes, you kin stay right whar you air. (Fiddle keeps going at same tune.)
Traveler—How far is it to the next tavern?
Squatter—I reckon (saws the fiddle) it's upward (keeps on sawing) of some distance.

The traveler sees how the ground lies. The squatter is a music lover. He has heard somewhere the tune he is trying to play, but can remember only the first part of it. He wants to be alone so that he may work out his problem. The traveler knows the whole tune, but before enlightening the fiddler decides that he will "draw him out" some more. So the dialogue continues:

Traveler—How long will it take me to get to the next tavern?
Squatter—You won't git there at all if you stay here foolin' with me. (Begins over again on the tune.)
Traveler—How far is it to the forks of the road?
Squatter—It hain't forked since I've been here. (Playing.)
Traveler—Where does the road go?
Squatter—Never seen it goin' nowhere. (Keeping up the air as far as he knows it.)
Traveler—(Trying to surprise him) Why don't you put a new roof on your house?
Squatter—Because it's rainin'. (Plays with fresh vigor.)
Traveler—Why don't you do it when it's not raining?
Squatter—Because then it don't leak. (Strikes the tune up lively.)

The traveler now thinks it time to make the bold stroke he has held in reserve:

Traveler—(carelessly) Why don't you play the last part of that tune?
Squatter—(Ceasing to play instantly, and jumping up

from his chair) Say, stranger; how do you know there's a last part to that tune? I heerd that tune in New Orleans five years ago an' I've been trying to play it all ever sense, but I kin only get the first part of it. Kin you play the last of it?

Traveler—Yes, of course I can.
Squatter—Git right off that thar hoss. Ef you kin play the last part of that tune there hain't nothing too good fur you 'round here. Git off that there hoss, I say; git off, or I'll pull you off.

Traveler—I can play it all right, but I won't play it until I get something to eat and am fixed for the night.

Squatter—Wife, Sally, Joe, Bill; come, fly around; get supper for this stranger; give him the best we've got; put up his hoss; fix him a place to sleep; let him have anything he wants—he knows the last part of that tune.

Notes and Comments

DR. GARFIELD, the United States Fuel Administrator, is out with another explanation of the coal shortage. It is to the effect that the cause is the failure of the Railway Administration to supply cars. The Director-General of Railways said recently that the Fuel Administrator could have all the cars he could use. But this is neither here nor there. What the public would like to obtain from Dr. Garfield is an explanation of why he finds it forever necessary to make explanations.

LET there be no confusion. The original Hindenburg line ran: "Your Imperial Majesty may rest assured of a speedy and complete victory over all your enemies." This, of course, has been crossed so often that it is now almost erased, even from memory. When His Imperial Majesty remembers it, no doubt he feels like using an axe upon, rather than driving another golden nail into, that wooden statue in the Avenue of Victory at the Thiergarten.

THE unannounced and almost unnoticed suspension of America's once great humorous weekly, Puck, is one of the many strange happenings of the period. Two young German artists with a leaning toward the satirical, Joseph Keppler and Adolph Schwartzmann, began the publication of the paper in the German language in New York early in the seventies. Their cartoons in color were clever and attractive, and when they issued Puck in English, taking for its motto, "What fools these mortals be," from "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and engaging H. C. Bunner as editor, the experiment proved successful in an extraordinary degree, for a time. Puck cut no small figure in politics, during the earlier years of the publication, but the bitterness of its partisanship cost it many thousands of readers. Judge was founded to combat its influence, and the kind of warfare carried on between the rivals did not help either. In recent years Puck had met with many reverses, and an effort to revive it since the Great War began proved unavailing. Few regret its disappearance now, because few remember it at its best.

IN THE written representation of German-English, as spoken by Germans, a curious evidence of the strength of tradition is offered by the persistency with which American papers, especially the humorous ones, confuse the German with the Dutchman. An excellent instance of this confusion is shown in a recent cartoon in which a German soldier is made to say, "If I didn't know petter, I woudt say dot der All-Highest vos a liar!" Now, whatever a Dutchman's linguistic difficulties may be in struggling with the English tongue, it would be difficult to find a German who would say "petter" for "better," or who would pronounce "that" as "dot." Instead, his "that" would approach the sound of "zat," while his "the" would nearly always be a "zee" because of his trouble with the English "th." The "th" sound, in fact, forms a stumbling-block to most peoples, with the exception of the Spaniards and the Greeks, who have the same dental sound in their languages.

ONE of the causes of this linguistic confounding of the German with the Dutchman may be found in the habit of English sailors, following the wars between Holland and England, of speaking of Low and High Germans alike as Dutchmen. This habit spread to the American sailors. When the British took possession of New Amsterdam, that is to say the present New York, the citizens of the State were mostly Dutchmen. Yet, in spite of the fact that the German settlers of Pennsylvania were a distinct race, it is usual to hear them spoken of to this day as "Pennsylvania Dutch," and to represent them on the stage as speaking English like Dutchmen and not like Germans.

THE buffalo nickel is now good for one street-car fare in Buffalo, as seems perfectly in accord with the fitness of things. In that city an attempt to fasten the six-cent fare upon the public has been frustrated by the timely action of those who were far-sighted enough to see that civic pride in the buffalo nickel was involved in maintaining its standard purchasing value. Buffalo is fortunate in having a nickel that bears its name. Cities that are not so fortunate must pay almost any price the traction companies may ask for any kind of accommodation they care to furnish.

BASING conclusions upon the income-tax returns, the best paying profession in the United States is that of engineering. It excels even that of law, which long held the record, and is far ahead of those of theology and medicine. The reason for this is not difficult to find. This is a constructive age, even though the war would seem to contradict such an assertion. After the war, when reconstruction generally sets in, the engineers bid fair to become a class of plutocrats.

THE old American liner St. Paul is rising slowly from her bed in the Hudson River, New York, and the prospects are that she will be in a dry dock, and on the way to rehabilitation, before the close of the present week. In that long period when the only choice was Hobson's, the St. Paul carried many passengers across the Atlantic who do not recall the experience with a thrill of joy, but no one is ever really ungrateful to the ship that carried him over, and when the old ship, all spick and span, sails away from her dock with colors flying once more, the cheers of some of her former critics will no doubt be among the loudest and heartiest.